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Why don't you write?

Influenza: Its Prevention and Treatment

PUBLIC HEALTH officers and scientists attempting to solve the mystery of influenza gathered recently at the call of the U. S. Public Health Service and formulated advice for protection against influenza and for treatment of it. Their directions are thus reproduced in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Those relating to protection are as given below:

Make more than the ordinary effort to increase your well-being when influenza, colds, and upper-respiratory infections are prevalent, the conference recommended.

Nine "do's and don'ts" useful in guarding against the disease were formulated as follows:

1. Securing adequate sleep and rest (eight to ten hours' sleep every night, with windows open, but under enough covering to keep warm).
2. Eat a moderate mixed diet, and partake freely, at regular periods, of pure water (six to eight glasses daily).
3. Wear clothing to suit the environment, particularly clothing which prevents chilling of the body surfaces, and which keeps the body dry.
4. Avoid people with colds, especially those who are sneezing or coughing. There is more danger from contact with those just beginning to feel sick than from those ill enough to be confined to bed.
5. Keep out of crowds so far as possible, especially crowds in closed places.
6. Avoid the use of common towels, wash-basins, glasses, eating utensils, and toilet articles.
7. Wash the hands thoroughly before eating.
8. Avoid the use of any so-called preventives. Vaccines, sera, and advertised preventives seem to be of no value, and may be harmful in this disease.
9. Avoid alcohol and stimulants of all sorts.

IF the disease should be contracted, the following precautions may prevent serious illness:

1. If you have a cold, feel badly, or are feverish, go to bed at once, cover up warmly, and have the windows open; send for a physician, and follow his instructions.
2. Do not take any so-called cures. There is no specific cure for this disease.
3. If you can not get a doctor, remain in bed, eat a simple diet, take plenty of fluids, such as water, fruit juices, milk, bouillon, hot soups, at frequent intervals. Use a mild cathartic, if constipated.
4. Remember that the most important measure of preventing pneumonia or other serious complications is to remain in bed until all symptoms have disappeared, and then, under the physician's advice, to return very gradually to your usual physical activities, being sure to rest before you get tired.

Pace That Kills.—

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—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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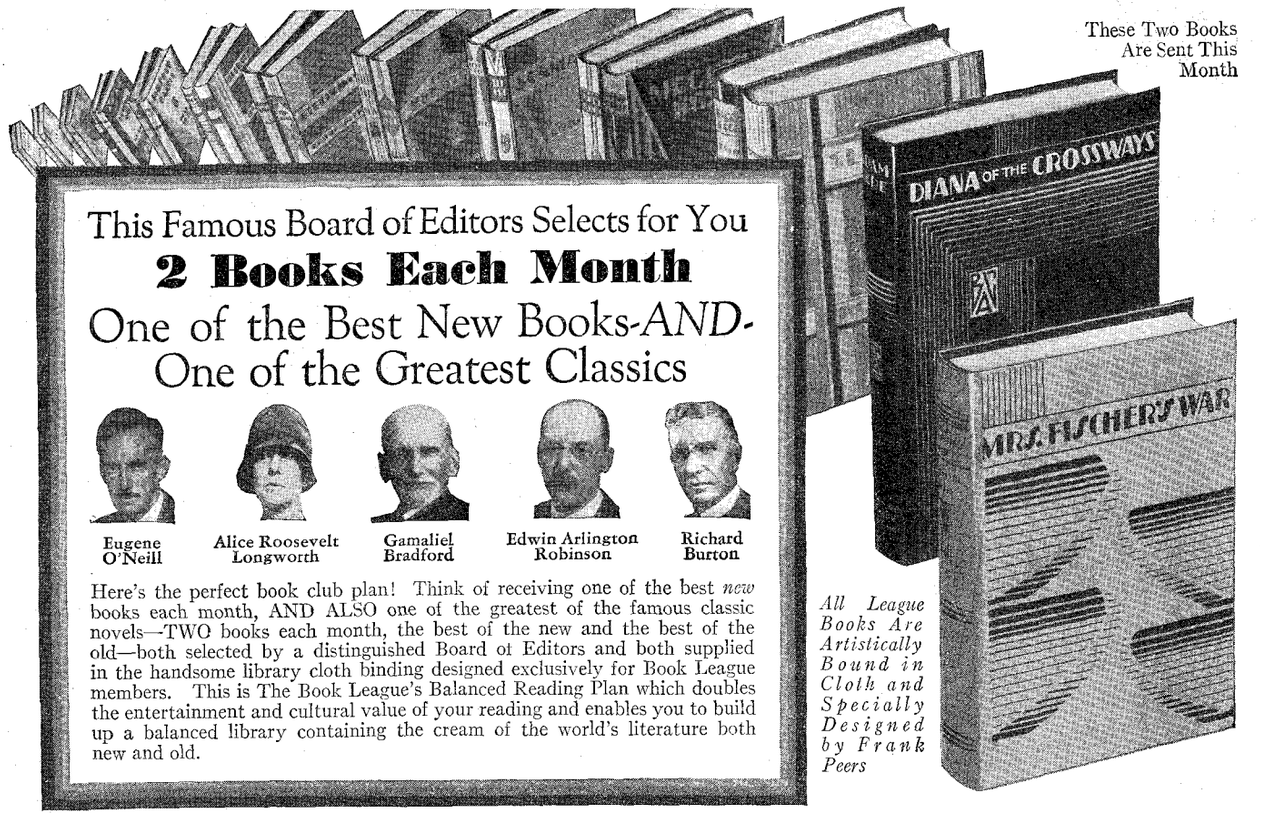
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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, MARCH 7, 1931

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Why "Thompsonism" Triumphs in Chicago

THROUGH "A TORNADO of political fireworks" Big Bill Thompson, Chicago's spectacular Mayor, rides to the first victory in his campaign for reelection for a fourth term.

He wins the Republican nomination over Judge John H. Lyle in the primary, and now—at sixty-two and still feeling the effects of a recent appendectomy—is "on top of the political heap in Chicago," to use an Associated Press writer's phrase.

But he has another fight on his hands, for on April 7 the Mayor faces stiff opposition from Anton J. Cermak, the Democratic mayoralty candidate. And rumors are bruited about that the politically powerful Herman Bundesen, Cook County coroner, will be an independent candidate, and that we shall see one of those three-cornered political fights where anything may happen.

Nothing, however, can happen that will be more spectacular, more amazing, than the political circus that has been going on in Chicago during these weeks of the primary campaign.

All over the country editors and news writers have been following it breathlessly, and have been exhausting all their adjectives to describe a political contest involving elephants, jackasses, talking-pictures, unprintable epithets, scandalous accusations, libel suits, and a perfect riot of speech-making. To the Detroit *News* it looked "less like a campaign than like a couple of rival circuses competing for business." In fact, the Baltimore *Sun* could not understand why the people of Chicago did not "rise as one man, push all the aspirants into the drainage-canal, and select a Mayor from a deaf-and-dumb asylum, if only as a measure of ear-drum conservation."

International

"He Wears No Man's Halter"

Mayor Thompson, exhibiting the halter which featured his successful campaign in Chicago, a symbol of what he called the servitude of his chief rivals to the newspapers supporting them.

BUT now two serious considerations come to the fore: What will happen next, and why does "Thompsonism" keep on triumphing? The word Thompsonism is not only convenient, but it has been used by both sides in the campaign, the Mayor's friends using it to describe the achievements of him they call "Big Bill the Builder," and his foes using it to characterize the reign of corruption which they attribute to the same Big Bill.

The result of the primary had been anticipated by all unbiased observers, says the Chicago *Evening Post*, which calls it "the inevitable result of a politically efficient pay-roll organization hitting a disorganized and divided citizenship." It is remarkable, writes Oliver Sherwood in a Chicago dispatch for the Consolidated Press, how "years of gang-war, with street slaughter frequent, near bankruptcy of city finances, a big turnover in police commissioners, tax revolts, and charges of graft coming from official sources, all bounce off Big Bill's back." And this writer goes on to explain to those unfamiliar with Chicago politics, some of the factors that go to make Thompson's political strength:

"Foremost is the friendship of racial groups.

"Huge colonies of foreign-born voters and of Negroes are located within the city, and cast their ballots pretty much as a group. Old-world animosities are retained by them and racial prejudices are prominent.

"Thompson always has been a past master at appealing to these groups. There are 250,000 Negroes in the city with approximately 80,000 votes. Ever since the race riots of 1919 these votes have belonged to Big Bill, altho there are signs of disaffection this year.

"Chicago has 400,000 Poles, either foreign born or of foreign-born parentage. When four years ago Thompson fought King George, he praised the part played in the Revolution by Polish officers, and in other ways has tied himself into this group.

"His characterization of Chicago as the world's 'third German city' during the war, and a generally neutral attitude at that time, has given him a hold on the German vote, which amounts to over 100,000 out of 350,000 Germans in the city.

"By his attack on King George, Thompson has gained the friendship of the Irish colony, set at 175,000, and he is considered as a friend by the 150,000 Italians in the city.

"In the solid Jewish district, Morris Eller, a Thompson henchman, is the power.

"Well over one-third of the voters in Chicago are either colored or foreign born or of foreign-born parents. Big Bill, through the years of his activity, always has worked to unite these groups behind him, and with success.

"So in the present campaign, while despised by most of the leaders in the organization that he had built, and without the backing of many ward bosses, the Mayor, while in poor health, has been able to fall back on his old support.

"Judge Lyle, while popular for a time because of his spectacular jabs at criminals from the bench, proved a vulnerable

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candidate owing to his previous close association with Thompson and the bitter opposition to him by other judges and members of the bar."

"I'VE tried to give the people something to laugh about instead of making them sad and gloomy," is said to be Big Bill's own explanation. And right here is the place to note briefly what the people of Chicago had to laugh about during the campaign.

Acme

Big Bill's Next Foe

Anton J. Cermak, Democratic candidate for Mayor of Chicago.

Back in January the political lines began to be drawn. Judge John H. Lyle, a justice of the Municipal Court conspicuous for his campaign against gangsters, entered the race as a candidate for the Republican mayoralty nomination, and a number of leaders in the Thompson machine swung to his support. He was also endorsed by several groups of citizens, altho the Bar Association's committee had advised against his reelection as judge. Alderman Arthur Albert came in with the support of the Deneen Republicans, and backed by a number of well-known citizens. Several other minor candidates withdrew before the end of the campaign.

WHILE Mr. Cermak had some opposition in the Democratic primary, its effect was negligible.

At first there was some doubt about Mayor Thompson, since he had only recently recovered from an operation for appendicitis, and was known to be in poor health. But when the race began, he was there. It was soon evident that the main fight was between Thompson and Lyle, altho Albert made a strong and vigorous campaign with the support of the Chicago *Daily News*. As *The Daily News* recalls:

"The campaign started quietly enough. The Mayor had not been expected to be a candidate, and when he was taken suddenly to a hospital to have his appendix removed, aspirants began popping up immediately as heirs to his mantle. That, they decided, would be the finish of the Mayor.

"But Thompson fooled 'em. He came out of the hospital before his surgeons wanted him to, shied his cowboy hat into the somewhat muddy ring, and went to it. He has been going like a caterpillar tractor since.

"Albert started his campaign by rapping Thompson and Lyle on their records, confining his criticism to performances rather than to personalities.

"Thompson went after Lyle with belligerent attacks on Lyle's character. Lyle's replies to Thompson in an evening theater meeting have gone around the world and back again.

"Thompson's jackass show added life to the campaign. An elephant, representing the G. O. P.; a camel, which was Thompson's symbol for Prohibition; a horse—ridden by a movie cowboy, representing Thompson—a jackass, and a burro. The jackass carried, in street parades, a rider made up to represent Lyle, and the burro carried an undersized little fellow whom the Mayor called 'L'l Artie.' Then the Mayor began appearing on the platform with a halter. The halter, he would explain, if on Lyle's neck, would lead to the office of the Chicago *Tribune;* on Albert's neck, it would lead to *The Daily News.*"

On the more serious side, Mayor Thompson, as a New York *Times* Chicago correspondent noted, "put forth as his chief ground for renomination a long list of unparalleled improvements originated in and carried to completion during his administrations." And on the other hand, "Judge Lyle, whose harassing of gangsters from the Felony Court bench, and whose drive against the underworld leaders through vagrancy warrants and high-bail bonds, preceded announcement of his candidacy," hammered on "crime and corruption in public office."

MEANTIME the sensational side-shows drew special writers from important papers in other cities. Here, said the Sunday editor of the Kansas City *Star*, were "two outstanding candidates of the same political faith calling each other 'imbecile,' 'nut,' and worse, several times daily in public meetings, and adding confusion constantly to the already befuddled issues by resorting to circus tricks." This is the picture *The Star's* writer presents of Big Bill's appearance at one of his meetings:

"A big, open touring-car honks its way through crowded Dearborn Street, and stops in front of the theater at the alley entrance.

"And there climbs from its tonneau a ponderous, pot-bellied man, with heavy jowls sagging from ruddy, mottled cheeks. There is a bloated look about him and unhealthy puffiness beneath his eyes. The eyes, however, positively twinkle with good humor.

"The man wears a three-dented cowboy hat—a modified sombrero that has been good style for the well-drest cowboy since the West was young. He chews on an unlighted cigar that now and again hangs lazily from full, sensuous-looking lips.

"In his right hand the big man carries a leather halter, from which is coiled a three-eighths-inch sash-rope.

"As Hizzoner warms up to his subject and begins to tell about the wonders he has worked in Chicago, and the public improvements that have been carried out in his administrations, and in his administrations alone, it is noticed he is arrayed comfortably for the hardships of such a campaign.

"He wears a blue, soft shirt, semi-starched collar of sky-blue, tie of darker blue, with large bluish scarab stickpin.

"No waistcoat is under his loosely fitting sack-coat, and now and again he thrusts one of his puffy, soft, fat hands into the side pockets of his coat, which wrinkles back, revealing trousers

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To Be or Not to Be? That Is the Question

—McCutcheon in the Chicago "Tribune."

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around his ponderous girth supported only by a silver-buckled belt. He is the picture of sluggish content."

And then we are told what the Mayor talks about—

"Let others roar and defame Chicago. He knows Prohibition alone is responsible for crime—and Chicago is better than sixty-eight other American cities.

"'I don't care what they say!' he shouts in a thin, husky voice, 'their whole campaign is based on falsehood from beginning to end!'

"It is not the speech of a demagog, at that. Rather, Hizzoner's remarks are replete with boastful statements and good-natured sallies of a crafty ward-heeler politician who is absolutely sure of himself."

For a few weeks, we read on in the *Star* article, "Lyle stood the gaff of being made the object of a vile whispering campaign and utterly scandalous and entirely groundless innuendos of unprintable charges against his moral conduct. Then he flared up and began to fight back." And here is the way he fought, to quote the Chicago *Tribune's* report of part of Judge Lyle's most sensational attack on Mayor Thompson:

"The people have grown tired of this blubbering jungle hippopotamus defending his gangsters and crooked contractors by slobbering insults against the people of Chicago.

"He calls me loony. Did you ever see a lurching, shambling imbecile with the flabby jowls of a barnyard hog, whose diseased brain didn't defend its own lunacy by snarling at others?"

A Pretty Rocket
—Kirby in the New York "World."

And so, to quote a New York *Evening Post* dispatch from Chicago, "amid a welter of vituperation as the three major candidates were speaking in nearly adjoining downtown theaters, and calling each other all the names in the vocabulary of a fishwife, Chicago's dizzy mayoralty campaign fizzed into a climax."

On February 24, Mayor Thompson received 296,242 Republican votes as against Judge Lyle's 228,401, Mr. Albert's 99,506, and Mr. Schmidt's 11,223; while on the Democratic side, Mr. Cermak piled up 235,260 as against less than 10,000 for his single opponent.

Correspondents do not seem to have made up their minds about Cermak's chances of defeating Thompson in April. A mysterious factor is the possible candidacy of Mr. Bundesen. The Chicago *Daily News* finds the issue of the April election to be still "the defeat of Thompson and the overthrow of Thompsonism; it must be prest to the right conclusion for the sake of the good name of the city, and in order that honest and efficient administration may be applied to Chicago's great and manifold needs." "The chance of escaping four more years of political depravity in the City Hall is contained in the Democratic ticket," declares the Republican Chicago *Tribune*.

And now to let Mayor Thompson have the last word in his day of victory:

"I am much gratified that the principles for which I have consistently fought have been upheld.

"I have stood stedfastly for the principles laid down by the father of our country, George Washington, and upheld by the savior of our country, Abraham Lincoln, and all the statesmen worthy of the name for upward of one hundred years.

"It is my hope that every defamer of Chicago will throw away his hammer and get a horn and fight for the welfare of the people as a whole, rather than personal aggrandizement."

Clark Bomb Proves a "Dud"

A TALL, BROAD-SHOULDERED MAN, clad in a black robe, begins to speak, and, presently, his words are blooming into head-lines all over the country:

18TH AMENDMENT UPHELD BY UNANIMOUS DECISION OF U. S. SUPREME COURT; CLARK RULING IS QUASHED

But if the words read by Mr. Justice Owen J. Roberts, youngest member of the Court, caused a general flurry, it can hardly be said that they came as a surprize. Both the wets and the drys, it seems, had anticipated another decision upholding the Prohibition Law.

This time the Amendment withstands the attack made upon it by the tall and angular Federal Judge William Clark of New Jersey, who held that it was improperly ratified because submitted by Congress to the legislatures instead of to conventions of the people. The case was that of a clerk and a farmer held for beer-running, and was related in these pages on December 27.

"It was expedited in the Supreme Court," writes Theodore C. Wallen, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "at the urgent request of the Department of Justice."

"The Supreme Court took the position that the Constitution clearly empowered Congress to specify whether a proposed amendment was to be submitted to legislatures or to State conventions. In this case, as in that of the other eighteen amendments to the Constitution, ratification was by legislature.

"Judge Clark had presented the theory that a reading of Article V in the light of the 'political science' of the day in which it was drafted showed that proposed amendments touching the rights of citizens were intended to be submitted to State conventions elected for the specific purpose of passing on particular proposals. His theory conceded that proposed amendments affecting changes in government could be ratified by legislatures.

"'If the framers of the instrument had any thought that amendments differing in purpose should be ratified in differing ways,' said the Court, 'nothing would have been simpler than to phrase Article V so as to exclude implication or speculation.

"'The fact that an instrument drawn with such meticulous care, and by men who well understood how to make language fit their thought, does not contain any such limiting phrase affecting the exercise of discretion by the Congress in choosing one or the other alternative mode of ratification is persuasive evidence that no qualification was intended.'"

This decision is reassurance that "the Amendment, from legal and Constitutional points of view, is unassailable," says Ernest H. Cherrington, head of the World League Against Alcoholism. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, is quoted as calling it "a pity to have taken the time of the Supreme Court of the United States for the consideration of a decision so prejudiced and almost silly."

But "quick repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is more imperative than ever," declares Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

"The legal question is settled," says the New York *Times*. "The moral and political question presses for decision even more urgently than before."

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Veterans Win Over Hoover

LIKE A DAREDEVIL HIGH DIVER, ignoring agonized shouts of warning, Congress has plunged into the bonus pool.

Not once, but twice. And it's that second spectacular leap that counts. For Congress, breaking away from the President's veto, carried the country along with it. Some people say the water is fine; others are sure it will give us financial cramps. Anyhow, we're in.

After a long fight, and despite the warnings of President Hoover, of Secretary of Treasury Mellon, and of financiers generally, Congress overrode the veto—the Senate on February 27, by a vote of 76 to 17, the day after the House had taken similar action, 328 to 79.

This new law, we read, permits World War veterans to borrow up to 50 per cent. of the face value of their adjusted compensation certificates, which will not mature until 1945.

First, the House passed the bill on February 16 by the tremendous vote of 363 to 39.

Two days later, Mr. Hoover issued a letter warning that the measure not only would not help the veterans, but would inflict injury to the country as a whole.

But the very next day the Senate rushed the bill through, 72 to 12.

Rumors that the President would kill it with a "pocket veto," by holding it until Congress adjourned, brought threats to force an extra session. But Mr. Hoover promptly gave assurance that he would make a clean-cut veto, and tell the country precisely why. This he did on February 26, in a 2,000-word message, and his reasons are summarized for us by George R. Holmes, Washington correspondent of the International News Service:

The 1931 Dough Boy

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh "Post-Gazette."

"He objected to it on a dozen grounds—that it will require an estimated outlay of $1,000,000,000 from the Treasury, which the Treasury is in no position to stand; that it will retard the country's recovery from business depression; that it will do the mass of veterans and their dependents no good; that it confers special benefits on those able to take care of themselves; that it brings nearer an increase in Federal taxes; and, finally, that the whole project is economically unsound and wrong in principle."

Whereupon the House immediately overrode the veto, the Senate postponing its action only until the next day.

FEATURES of the bonus measure, as summarized by the Associated Press, include:

"It increases the loan privilege from 22½ per cent. to 50 per cent. of the face value of adjusted service certificates issued under the act of 1924.

"Decreases the interest rate to 4½ per cent. compounded annually, which amounts to about an average 2 per cent. reduction.

"There are about 3,400,000 certificates held by veterans, with a maturity value of $3,423,000,000, or averaging a little more than $1,000 each.

"The loan value under the old law was $730,000,000, whereas the new measure provides that this total shall be increased to $1,712,500,000.

"About 50 per cent. of the veterans are expected to request loans, since about 48 per cent. have already made loans under the old law."

Rochester's Job-Saving Venture

FOR THE FIRST TIME in the history of American industry, fourteen leading corporations in one city are joining together in a mass action against unemployment. The city is Rochester, New York.

A joint endeavor by the leading companies of an industrial city has resulted in the formation and inauguration of the Rochester plan.

This new venture to combat and to prevent hard times, provides for reserve funds to be distributed to employees during periods of industrial depression. "One of the most constructive steps of its kind ever made," comments the Albany *Evening News*, while the Newark *Evening News* praises the Rochester plan as a landmark in the prevention of the unemployment problems of the future. Such ventures, in the opinion of the New York *Times*, can best be undertaken by industrial groups. Then:

"The lessons to be learned from their experience can be put at the disposal of the State when it sets out to legislate for working men and women whose employment is not insured in other ways."

FOURTEEN great plants of Rochester, affecting a total of no less than 26,000 employees, have already adopted the plan. Others may join later. It is summarized by the Albany *Evening News* in these terms:

"The plan provides that each company shall set aside up to 2 per cent. of its pay-roll, until an amount equal to five annual appropriations has accumulated. The actual percentage will depend upon each company's experience and the degree of its stabilization.

"The fund will be supplemented in 'extraordinary times' by contributions of 1 per cent. of the salaries of all officials and employees at work, and during this time the company will contribute an additional amount equal to that of the employees.

"It is estimated that payments will be available after 1932.

"To be eligible, workers must have been in the employ of the company one year or more. They will receive, in case of a layoff, 60 per cent. of their salaries up to $22.50 a week.

"Employees whose wages are $50 or more a week will not be eligible. Payments will be made after two weeks' continuous unemployment. The periods during which the benefits will run vary from six weeks for one year's service to thirteen weeks for those who have been five years or more with the company."

CALLING the attention of Middle Western industrialists to the Rochester plan, the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* compares it with similar schemes already in operation by such companies as Procter & Gamble and the General Electric Company, but differentiates it from ordinary unemployment insurance:

"The plan does not mean unemployment insurance as that term has been generally used; for the employees will not insure themselves against unemployment. They will not contribute to the fund.

"The employers will create the fund. In times of unemployment the employees will chip in as an emergency measure, paying no more than is being paid to-day by many employees whose companies have no such plan in operation.

"Some method of creating unemployment reserves must eventually be adopted by industry."

"The Rochester plant," this paper concludes, "is a courageous and intelligent venture, and the industries participating in it deserve congratulations."

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The "Landlady Racket"

B-R-R-R-R-R-R-R!

It's the door-bell again.

Perhaps, thinks the landlady as she hurries to answer the summons, it's some one looking for a room. That would be a second stroke of luck to-day, for she has just rented a room to a man and his wife, receiving a week's payment in advance.

She opens the door, and two men quickly shoulder their way in.

Burglars? More amazing than that, they say they are policemen—plain-clothes men.

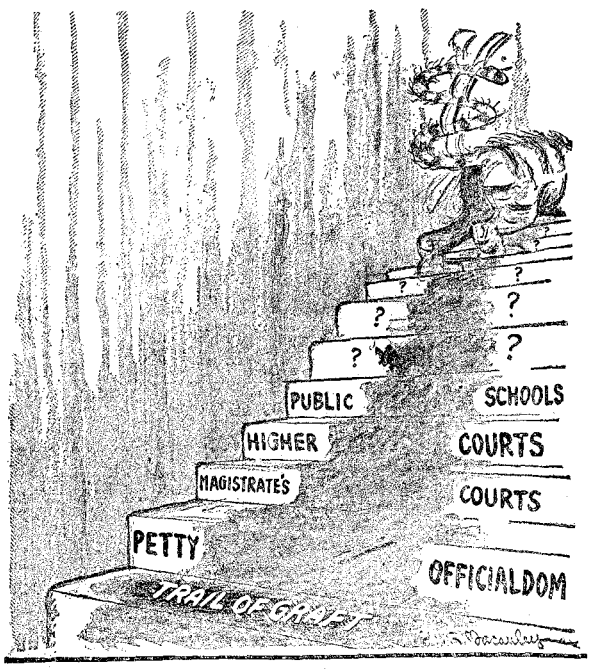
But what can they possibly want of her? In short order she finds out. The two men go to the room she has just rented, and confront the couple there—a stool-pigeon and his confederate—and the bewildered rooming-house proprietor is bundled off to court on a morality charge. Her good name is brought into peril, and it costs her $500 in graft, perhaps, to escape.

She is the innocent victim of the "landlady racket." It's something new in vicedom.

And it seems to have padded the pockets of New York stool-pigeons, members of the police vice squad, bondsmen, and lawyers.

In blazing disgust, the New York *Herald Tribune* declares that "the stool-pigeons who live off such a system seem to rank lower in the moral scale than self-respecting lice."

But when it comes to describing the men who direct these spies, the paper throws up its hands.



How High?

—Macauley in the Brooklyn "Eagle."

THE "landlady racket" and another new one involving nurses as prey, were dragged into the open by the Appellate Division's investigation of the metropolis's lower courts, along with evidence that not only did policemen lay heavy tribute on speak-easy proprietors, but that two members of the plain-clothes squad actually owned speak-easies themselves. How the landlady and nurse "rackets" were operated is related by *The Herald Tribune* editorial:

"The 'landlady racket' is a novelty, doubly shocking because it is a novelty. We are not used to it.

"It is the habit, apparently, of certain employees of what was assumed to be a department of public safety to suck the blood of the peculiarly helpless women who earn their living by renting furnished rooms.

"The reputation of her house is the basis of such a woman's livelihood; she will pay dear to safeguard it.

"In these cases the stool-pigeon rented a room for a week, and brought his 'wife' to it. A few minutes later the cooperating detectives arrived; the stool-pigeon lied, saying that he had rented the room for an hour only, and the detectives dragged the landlady off to court, where it might cost her $500 to clear her name.

"A similar racket was worked upon nurses in doctors' offices. Sometimes it cost $1,000 for a perfectly innocent girl to have her name cleared of a disgusting and false charge.

"In a city where such things can happen, no man or woman is safe.

"Up and down the town live landladies of such furnished rooming-houses, doctors with nurses in their offices, mothers of girls who may be caught in this incredibly vicious system.

"The twenty years' reputation of a landlady is of no avail to her unless she knows the Tammany district leader. Money is the only argument which a doctor can use to free his nurse.

"The money, of course, is divided and redivided, and goes on up the line. The stool-pigeon who testified before Judge Seabury might get a $20 cut on a $500 mulcting.

"These petty roots of the graft network are humanly more terrifying than revelations of bribed magistrates and crooked contracts and major loot. The stool-pigeons who live off such a system seem to rank lower in the moral scale than self-respecting lice. But what shall we say of the men who direct them?"

"As each week brings some new and astonishing variation of the ghoulish practises of the vice ring," comments the New York *Telegram*, "the public is beginning to shudder a little in thinking that but for the Seabury inquiry the city would still be the prey of this ring, with no woman safe from vultures whose own immunity lay in their victims' terror of the false stigma placed upon them." But perhaps the ring's grip extends even farther, suggests *The Telegram:*

"It has become fair to believe that the city is the victim of much further-reaching viciousness than has already been exposed within the narrow limits of the Magistrates' courts and of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

"But the city administration has not to date shown any inclination to do for itself in other boroughs and in other divisions of the government what the Seabury inquiry has done within its limits.

"If the city is warranted in shuddering at the thought of living on under the rule of the vice ring, a few shudders are warranted on the strength of the existence of possibly farflung viciousness beyond the scope of the Seabury probe.

"These shudders will be warranted until Mayor Walker takes the aggressive and comprehensive action implied in his oath of office."

As for the charges of enormous police graft recently made, the New York *World* tells us:

"Evidence has reached the Seabury inquiry that two of the plain-clothes policemen under its scrutiny are speak-easy owners.

"Besides the evidence against these two men, specifically entrusted with dry-law enforcement, as well as vice and gambling arrests, information has reached the investigators that numerous other policemen and former policemen are in the liquor business, some taking their stock from liquor seized in raids.

"This information came to the staff of Referee Seabury as a side issue to the charges that Patrolmen James J. Quinlivan and William M. O'Connor collected $7,500 a month from speak-easies on the upper West Side and Washington Heights, and to the evidence gleaned from the subpenaed bank accounts of vice-squad patrolmen."

"The accounts of six police who have so far been examined in public," says *The World* editorially, "show that within five years they have placed some $500,000 in various banks"—

"This, of course, does not prove malfeasance, but it does show the needs of probing deeper, and inasmuch as there is evidence indicating a well-defined system of bribery and extortion in connection with the operation of some of the lower courts, a thorough scrutiny of the financial records of all the suspected officers appears to be wholly in order."

"Tammany's reputation for being interested only in 'honest graft,'" says the Utica *Press*, "can not stand many such exposures—unless the people of New York City are completely indifferent to the manner in which they have been plundered and victimized."

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His Hat Is Not in the Ring—Yet

THE NEWEST THING IN POLITICS!

If nominated by the Democrats in 1932—and elected, Owen D. Young would be the first President of the United States who had never before held any political office, elective or appointive.

This would indeed be, in the opinion of that veteran observer Mark Sullivan, writing in the New York *Herald Tribune*, the newest thing in politics—or at least the most striking new thing.

A President who disapproves of politics would be a veritable "phenomenon," insists Mr. Sullivan; yet not beyond the range of possibility:

"Mr. Young knows perfectly the difference between politics and economics, and disapproves the former.

"He believes that politics and men from the world of politics, who now have a monopoly of managing the world's affairs, have been performing the job pretty badly.

"As a very serious Presidential possibility, he makes no faintest gesture of flattery toward the tribe who have it largely in their power to elevate him to the Presidential nomination, or deny it to him.

"If the politicians want Mr. Young to be the candidate of the Democratic party, they will be obliged to draft him. And they must draft him on his own terms, which include the privilege of saying what he pleases about politicians."

Acme Newspicture

"Hard Head and Warm Heart"

These, declares Frank R. Kent in the *Baltimore "Sun,"* are the most precious possessions of Owen D. Young.

DESPITE fifty-six years of well-nigh incessant activity, this tall, slender generalissimo of dynamic industries still emanates youthful vitality.

Owen D. Young stands about six feet two; and his slenderness helps him to retain his youth. His dark eyes are piercing; his voice deep and resonant.

Before reporters and cameramen he is inclined to be shy. He commands attention when he begins to speak; he intensifies interest as he goes on. Sometimes he talks like a protagonist of a Bernard Shaw play. He has even been portrayed in a recent novel dealing with the reparations commission in Europe.

He shocks; he smashes conventional ideas; and in the end he usually convinces. So we learn from his admirers and the biography which is now being published in *Fortune*.

Despite Owen D. Young's reiterated declaration that he is not a candidate and does not want to be nominated, Republicans look upon the head of the "Power Trust," so the Washington correspondent of *The New Republic* insists, as "the man whose nomination they would regard as most menacing."

With Nicholas Longworth, Mr. Young was one of the "heroes" of the bonus bill. "What he said on the subject of the proposed cash payment for veterans," observes the astute Frank R. Kent in the Baltimore *Sun*, "certainly did not reduce his availability—quite the contrary. If he wanted to be nominated, he could hardly have taken a better line, because he managed to appeal to both sides of a bitter controversial fight, and finds himself commended by both. . . . He may not be a candidate, but when did a candidate do better?" Mr. Kent paints a striking sketch of this representative of Big Business speaking in behalf of the veterans:

"After he had been sufficiently concrete as an economist, he turned humanitarian and emotional. Unlike the other financiers, he looked at the soldier side.

"He spoke of the deep debt, beyond money, the country owed them.

"He recognized the Government's obligation to the needy and unemployed among them.

"He exhibited a degree of feeling and a breadth of thought wholly lacking in others of his type. Finally, he suggested that the Government could stand without strain a $500,000,000 bond issue to take care of the unemployed veterans, and that this could be done without injury to the general business situation. And for this he was warmly thanked by advocates of the three-and-a-half-billion bills, at the same time getting highest editorial praise from the great journals most violently opposed to it.

"Perhaps the reason for this dual satisfaction is that each side recognizes the inevitability of a compromise.

"Here is a man who with honeyed words felicitously mixes sound economics with throaty emotion, who combines the hard head with the soft heart, who broadly sees both sides, and benignly brings them closer.

"The persuasiveness of the man is extraordinary.

"After his performance when not a candidate, it might be that as one he could persuade the enemies of the 'Power Trust' that no one could quite so effectively regulate, curb, and subdue it as he. And it would, of course, be easy to persuade the 'Power Trust' of that.

"It is already persuaded.

"This mixture of emotion with economics is rare. Combined with a clear-headed, magnetic personality such as his, its potentialities are great indeed. One adoring Senator to-day referred to him as 'the economist with a heart.' He gets them.

"There are, however, several obstacles in the way. One is Mr. Young. He does not want to be nominated. He isn't coy about it. He isn't 'in the hands of his friends.' He isn't receptive, or waiting to be 'drafted,' or anything like that. He quite genuinely would rather not, and his closest friends know that to be true.

"This does not mean he would not make the fight if the convention nominates him.

"No man ever has refused to do that, and it is not likely one will."

MR. YOUNG was born some fifty-six years ago, in Vanhornesville, a little town of western New York. At thirty-nine he became counsel for the General Electric Company, in 1913—within a few years he was its vice-president; and since 1922 has been chairman of its board. He was chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation until 1929, and the companies in which he acts as director are too many to enumerate.

What is Mr. Young's attitude concerning Prohibition? Mr. Kent thinks this is important, and quotes in the Baltimore *Sun* a statement Mr. Young made during the Smith campaign:

"As a liberal, I resent the whole theory of the Constitutional amendment and the fanaticism and unreasonableness of the Volstead Law, but on the other hand I, for one, do not propose to take any chance on liquor again obtaining the upper hand in this country. I wish a sane law, wisely administered, and one capable of being wisely administered.

"I would like to see the hypocrisy which now exists in our legislatures and our homes wiped out, but I want to be very patient with this effort of a great democracy in self-discipline.

"One does not have to be a fanatic to be a dry and, unless we destroy the unreasoning and fanatical leadership for a dry America, we will some day wake up to find in the reaction a very wet America."

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The World-wide Silver Sickness

MEMORIES OF "SILVER DICK" BLAND, "Coin" Harvey and "the Boy Orator of the Platte," of "sixteen-to-one," "free-silver," and "sound-money" parades, crowd in as statesmen, economists, and financiers come forward with their remedies for the sick state of silver.

Even the emotions of '96 are revived, as one newspaper observes, it quoting an enthusiast who says that the moment silver is remonetized, "the panic is over and a new era of peace and prosperity is started for all nations."

The whole trouble, of course, lies in the fact that the price of silver has been shooting downward with remarkable velocity of late, following the slump that has been in progress since 1926, until an ounce of the white metal is worth only 26 cents in New York, and the silver in an English shilling—corresponding to the American quarter-dollar—is worth only three cents.

Then, too, India's move toward a gold standard adds to the world's surplus silver, and the mines keep on producing, because silver is a by-product of mining other metals. And as silver has been going down, commodity prices have been going down too, and the silver crisis is being associated with the world-wide trade depression. The bulletin of one of the great New York banks calls the low price of silver "the major factor in unrest in India and in the economic crisis in China." The low price of silver in the silver-producing country of Mexico leads to an arrangement whereby Mexico holds payments on her international debt for two years, awaiting a hoped-for increase in the value of the silver peso.

And so everybody is telling us what to do about it.

Perhaps the most important program is that of the subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which suggests that our Government take up with other governments "the policy and practise of governments melting up or debasing silver coins, and sales by governments of silver"—here the British policy in India is chiefly aimed at; also, an international conference for stabilizing silver is mooted, and a silver loan to China.

VARIOUS authorities in Great Britain, as a Washington correspondent of the Consolidated Press notes, have of late been "advocating what amounts to a remonetization of silver as an aid to world business recovery; they believe that this would raise, if not quite restore, the purchasing power of more than half the human race—the Chinese, Indians, Mexicans, and others."

Before suggesting several remedies, the Irving Trust Company of New York outlines the problem in one of its reviews of business. It says in part:

"Half the world's population still uses silver as its money metal—India, China, Mexico, and other countries. In China silver has been used as the store of value for nearly four thousand years. In India lifetime savings take the form of silver jewelry, bangles, table utensils, cult objects and statuary, bullion and coins, hidden in the rafters or buried in the ground.

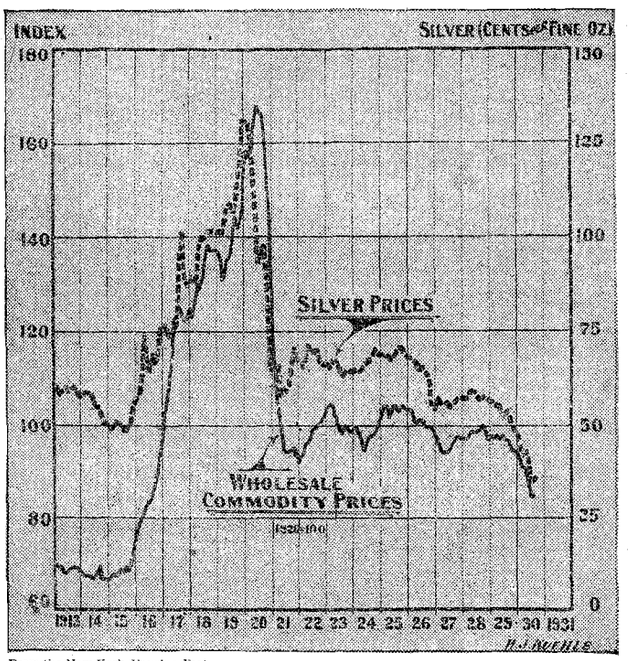
"It is a serious matter to disturb folkways of such long standing. Yet the Government of India, in 1926, imposed upon the people legislation providing that India should adopt a gold-bullion standard in place of the previous gold-exchange standard, and gradually sell on the open market the excess stocks of silver in the Indian Treasury; the proceeds would augment the Treasury's gold holdings, which were to be increased gradually.

"At the time that the Royal Commission issued its recommendation, silver was selling at about 65 cents an ounce. A rapid fall in the price followed. Punctuated by occasional rallies, the trend has since been downward. Because Indians and Chinese from time immemorial have been accustomed to invest their savings in silver—the amount of such accumulated savings, in India alone, being conservatively estimated at seven billion ounces—the extent of the social upheaval can hardly be imagined. Inasmuch as China is on a silver basis, her purchasing power in terms of imports has been melting away, and thus American sales to China have wofully declined. In addition, the Chinese are suffering from a world-wide decline in the gold prices of the commodities which they export.

"It seems safe to infer that the silver catastrophe has been a major factor in the unrest in India and the economic crisis in China.

"In addition, Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Holland, Italy, Mexico, and some other countries have debased their silver coinage since the war, so that considerable supplies of the metal have been dumped from these sources upon a market that has now become demoralized."

IT might be a good idea, suggests the New York bank, for some of the leading Western governments to augment "the depleted



From the New York *Evening Post*

The Ups and Downs of Silver

Note the parallelism between silver and commodity prices.

silver content of the silver coins" or to use silver instead of paper for currency of small denominations. And it might be a good idea to go more slowly in pushing Eastern nations toward the gold standard. We are reminded that silver has been the standard of value in the Orient from time out of mind. And in helping the East we will also be helping ourselves, contends the writer for the bank:

"Silver prices for many years have fluctuated slightly in advance of commodity prices. Thus, in preventing a debacle in the price of silver, we would set in motion forces that would uphold general commodity prices, and augment and stabilize international commerce. By broadening the monetary use of silver, here and in Europe, we would greatly strengthen the gold standard, and insure its relative stability and permanence."

Thoroughly realizing the gravity of the situation without prejudice against any reasonable rescue plan, Handy and Harman, New York silver specialists, suggest in their latest review of the market that even without such assistance, "the price of silver will advance when a revival of world trade occurs."

Finally we have a word of wonder as to whether the silver slump is really a cause or an effect of trade depression. It comes from Thomas F. Woodlock of *The Wall Street Journal:*

"To what extent the reduction in Chinese and Indian trade is due to the fall in silver, and to what extent it is due to the major internal disturbances in both countries, is, naturally, more or less indistinguishable, but it seems reasonable to suppose that the latter are the really important factor."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

PROFITS are shaved when income taxes are filed.—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

IF it is about Mussolini, the only safe way seems to be to tell it to the submarines.—*Springfield Union.*

PROSPERITY is just around the corner, but you have to be in the right lane to make the turn.—*Kansas City Star.*

JACK DEMPSEY'S wife thinks that he may enter politics. We're afraid, however, that his wind is not what it used to be.—*Judge.*

THE sporting event of greatest world interest at this moment is King Alfonso's effort to keep his crown on.—*Springfield Republican.*

MANY a woman standing in front of a shop window has merely stopt to reflect.—*Jackson News.*

ANY old wheeze about the Japanese Diet ought to make THE DIGEST.—*Weston Leader.*

AN extraordinary session of Congress is one that doesn't do the country very much harm.—*Arizona Producer.*

WALL STREET reports that the public is getting in the market again. It's close to the season when the saps begin to rise.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL says there is no excitement in going four miles a minute. They say stopping at that speed is the real thrill.—*Detroit News.*

WHILE some progress has been made, it is still true that war is better at abolishing nations than nations are at abolishing war.—*Tampa Times.*

SENATOR J. HAM LEWIS predicts four political parties in 1932. No, no, Jim, we really haven't enough graft for the two we now have.—*Hubbard (Ore.) Enterprise.*

AN aviation enthusiast says that flying in an airplane is as safe as sleeping in bed. But we can't forget that statistics show that more people die in bed than anywhere else.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE whole difficulty seems to be that a drought functions so much more speedily and efficiently than Congress does.—*San Diego Union.*

YOU see, it isn't wicked for the Government to take part of the liquor revenue if it's called an income tax instead of a license fee.—*Milwaukee Leader.*

FIRST commercial production of rubber has begun in the United States. That ought to put some snap into the situation.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

CHICAGO is threatened with another failure to meet its pay-roll and about its only hope is in getting change for its "Big Bill."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

STYLE arbiters tell us that the spring mode will be brighter clothes for men. But what is needed more is brighter men for clothes.—*Louisville Times.*

AFTER all, there's a natural affinity between Rudy Vallee and grapefruit—both of them are always in the public eye.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE Marines are to be withdrawn from Nicaragua, General Butler having proved that a marine can furnish us more excitement here than abroad.—*San Diego Union.*

ANOTHER reason, aside from the purely sentimental, that we don't get rid of our old car is that we hate to throw so many dependent garage mechanics out of work.—*Ohio State Journal.*

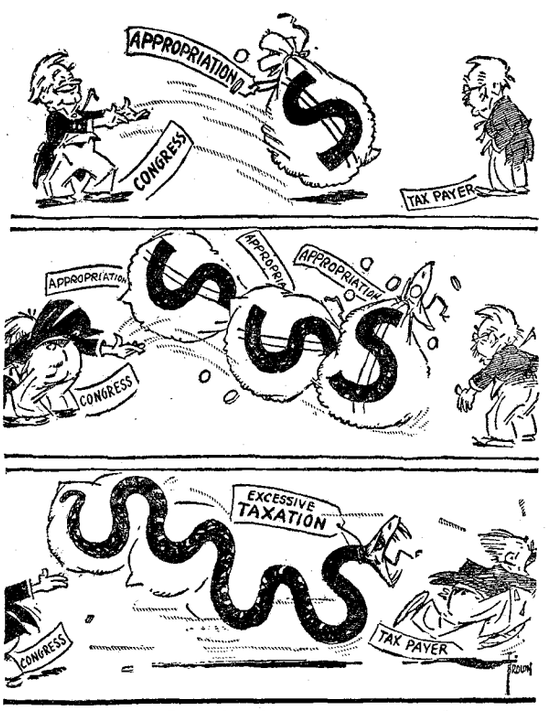
IT seems to be the consensus of opinion that a Congressman's place is in the home.—*The New Yorker.*

ILLITERACY is deplorable, but it is not as bad as being able to read everything and believing it all.—*San Diego Union.*

"LONDON telephone operators can be positively angelic when they like," says a writer. Halo girls.—*Passing Show (London).*

ACCORDING to a psychologist, people are most intelligent at the age of fourteen. Before they go to college.—*Louisville Times.*

STATISTICS showing a decrease in marriages during 1930 reflect our condition of stag-nation.—*Northwest Insurance (Minneapolis).*



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Economic Evolution

-Brown in the New York "Herald Tribune."

HOPE the ship they christen Coolidge will choose to run.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

ONE way Gandhi has it on the rest of us is, a bath towel doesn't bag at the knees.—*Macon Telegraph.*

ADVERTISING school of music offers Crooning in Ten Easy Lessons. Easy on whom?—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WE read that Portsmouth, Ohio, supplies more than half of America's spats. And Reno, Nevada, exploits them.—*Weston Leader.*

IT seems the latest thing in biography is to assemble the opposition's speeches in '60 and '64, and call them a new estimate of Lincoln.—*Detroit News.*

THE paper says at present you can buy $1.25 worth of anything for a dollar, but the catch in it is, you have to have the dollar.—*Macon Telegraph.*

AMERICAN girl rushed by the Prince of Wales at Panama City says H. R. H. is "not a bit offish." She was not, however, referring to his horsemanship.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A LOCAL traffic-light broke down Friday morning, disrupting the egg-boiling schedule in all near-by apartments. The recipe for soft-boiled calls for four red changes and three green.—*Detroit News.*

THE business of racketeers and gangsters is the only kind left nowadays that continues to go with a bang.—*Northwest Insurance.*

SCIENTIST says that Chicago gangsters can be reformed by psychiatry. We didn't know the science was so deadly.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

AND the next time General Butler wants to talk about somebody in Italy, he'd better pick out some unimportant person like the king.—*Judge.*

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER last week entertained a big crowd of natives in Florida. A good dime was had by all.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE Red, White and Blue will never fade if we act white, overcome the blues, and give the Reds nothing to harp on.—*Anderson (Ind.) Herald.*

JUST think of the terrible depression there will be in the apple business when times get better and the unemployed go back to their regular jobs.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

INDIA, it is said, is to have a constitution somewhat like ours, and all we have to say is that India will have to be pretty strong to have a constitution like ours.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE increase in wet sentiment should be a warning to bootleggers and hijackers. If they do not mend their ways, they will have their law taken away from them.—*New Yorker.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

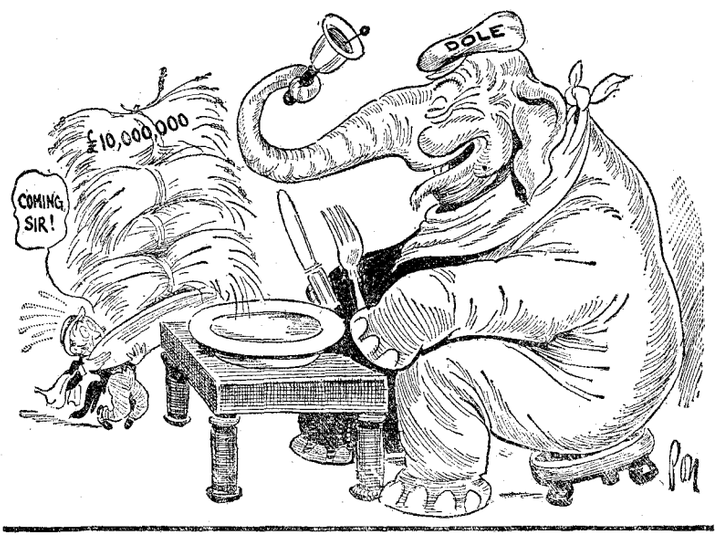
British Dole Rising to Huge Figures

TELLING THE BLUNT TRUTH, as they see it, about the Unemployment Insurance Fund in England, recently increased by approximately $100,000,000, some anti-Labor editors in England declare that "the dole is bankrupt and is dragging England toward the slippery slope."

The Conservative press in England are naturally sharp in criticism of the MacDonald victory in the House of Commons by which a majority of 61 in the vote on the second reading of the bill increased the borrowing power of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

The London *Daily Mail*, for example, laments that money is now being borrowed to pay the dole at the rate of $5,000,000 a week, and it adds:

"There is, further, a debt of between $360,000,000 and $375,000,000 already incurred, which there is no means of liquidating. This comes at a time when the revenue is shrinking, and when direct taxation has been pushed by our official spendthrifts to fantastic limits."



The White Elephant

"The elephant ate all night; the elephant ate all day. Do what he could to give it food, it cried for still more hay!"

—"The Evening News" (London).

The London *Morning Post*, the organ of the aristocracy, declares indignantly that the vote to increase the borrowing power of the Unemployment Insurance Fund gives the Government "carte blanche to continue without let or hindrance the present profligate expenditure on the dole for a substantial portion of the next financial year."

The London *Daily Telegraph*, too, thinks it is "terrible" that there are 2,642,000 on the unemployed register, and that the Minister of Labor can give no assurance that the peak has been reached. It is even more alarming in the view of this newspaper that the debt of the Unemployment Fund is rising at the rate of $5,000,000 weekly, "because the debt itself is an active agent in creating further unemployment." This Conservative newspaper remarks further:

"It is the shameful abuses of the system of which the people are most conscious, abuses which Ministers, until recently, have been at pains to minimize, and even deny.

"Last session the administration of the Act was deliberately loosened instead of being tightened up, and new legal openings for getting people on the Register who have no business to be there were devised by Ministers in obedience to the demands of their followers.

"That has firmly imprinted itself on the public mind. Unfortunately, the Socialist rank and file are not concerned to preserve the insurance side of the fund at all, and, indeed, dislike it.

"They want the whole charge thrown on the State—complete national responsibility for those who can, as for those who can not or will not, maintain insurable rights.

"That ball was set rolling by the very hands which now make an empty show of trying to check its pace."

BUT a vigorous defense of the MacDonald Government is made by the leading Labor organ, the London *Daily Herald*, which says that the money paid to the unemployed is "not charity, but insurance." It is not something given for nothing, as the benevolent give pennies to a beggar, and this journal continues:

"A section of them are so unfortunate as to have been unable to pay the required premiums, but that is no fault of theirs.

"The amount of unemployment benefit is not excessive. A man, wife, and three children receive $8 a week.

"Let those who think that this sum means a luxurious existence try living on it.

"Is this country so poor that it can not afford to continue the State's contribution toward unemployment insurance?

"The answer is that Sir Josiah Stamp estimates that the present gross amount of national capital totals $122,225,000,000. Despite the depression, the country is wealthier than in prewar days.

"To the superwealthy who are constantly sneering at the 'dole,' as they call it, we say:

"'Please remember that the unemployment benefit law is the cheapest insurance policy for your property that you ever took out.

"'Also it has redeemed your country from the stigma now attaching to the United States, where thousands upon thousands of the workless are starving.

"'Finally, you ought to have enough human feeling and enough social sense to realize that Britain's future hope depends upon the workless being kept fit in body, mind, and spirit to resume their place in industry when the trade tide turns.'"

A CANADIAN view, not too favorable to the MacDonald Government, is presented by the Montreal *Gazette*, which declares that the national insurance scheme "has found a larger place in the policy of the Labor Government than in any other modern country."

Yet this daily declares that the very arguments of the Laborites "show conclusively that the principle lays itself open to flagrant abuse."

Noting a speech of Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labor in the MacDonald Cabinet, *The Gazette* remarks tartly:

"It was revealed how a large number of persons earning fairly high wages during intermittent periods of unemployment drew upon the dole.

"A colliery company operated in a fashion that enabled its employees to fall back upon the dole every second week.

"Trades-union officials justified their members working short time, and instructed the workers in how to obtain the dole to eke out their livelihood. Miss Bondfield stated that this abuse was steadily growing in bazaars, shops, and trades, where the employees were taken on for a few days and a skeleton staff maintained for the rest of the week.

"But what about the 'parasite class' of which Mr. Snowden scornfully speaks? In this case, who are the members of the community willing to live upon unearned increment?

"Pursuant to the policy of work or maintenance, the Socialist Government sets aside some three hundred million dollars

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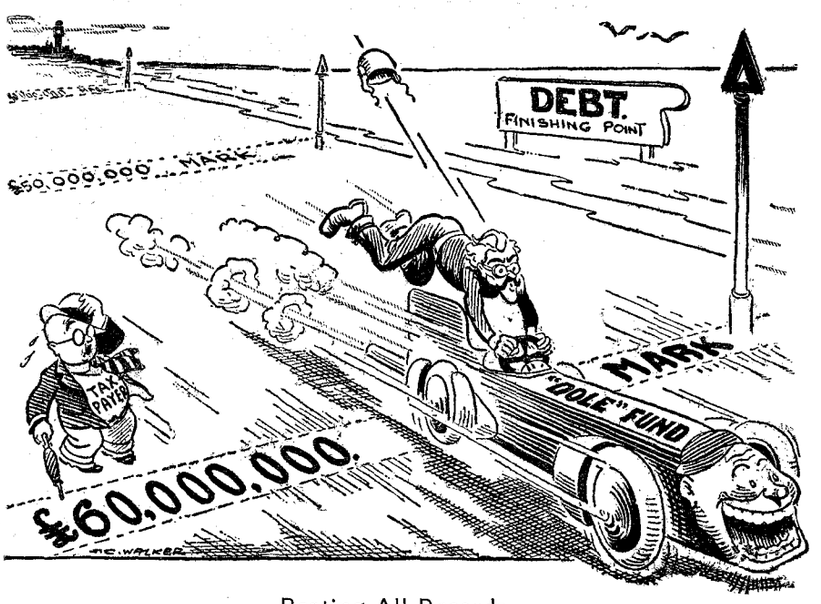
devoted to the dole, and not a single dollar's value of it all can ever go back to the national treasury.

"Instead of this, thousands of workers sit idly down, upon the benefit they know is within their reach, and do nothing to help themselves.

"There could hardly be a more ghastly exhibition of the incompetence of the Labor Government to deal with the economic interests of the nation, and once more it points clearly the lesson that whenever Socialist theories are brought to a practical and decisive test, experience demonstrates their fallacy and their collapse is complete."



Beating All Records

—"Western Mail and South Wales News" (Cardiff).

Where Immigrants Are Wanted

THE Turkey of President Mustafa Kemal Pasha is Westernized to a high degree, as everybody knows.

But a departure from the policy of reforms in alphabet, clothes of men and women is revealed in a Stamboul letter from a special correspondent of the London *Sunday Observer*.

The United States, as many European editors often say, is raising a hostile hand against newcomers. But a Turkish newspaper of Stamboul, as recorded by this informant, has this to say:

"The question of colonizing Turkey is attracting increased attention, and the *Yilmaz* declares itself in favor of some such methods as have been applied with success in the British Dominions, in North Africa, and in the United States of America.

"Owing to bonds of race and religion, the first class to be considered in this connection is naturally those Turks who, as a consequence of the regression of Turkey's limits, have remained outside her present frontiers; next come the Turks of Asia, who have never belonged to the Ottoman Empire.

"The first group comprises 800,000 in Bulgaria, 200,000 in Jugo-Slavia, a certain number living in Rhodes and in Cyprus, and 400,000 in Iraq and Syria—altogether nearly a million and three-quarters who were formerly subjects of the Ottoman Empire.

"As the second category represents about three millions, the total number, if it could be included within the present boundaries, would carry Turkey's population to twenty millions. This, says the *Yilmaz*, is for Turkey a question of life or death to reach.

"The new tendency appears, however, to disregard the example offered by the last exchange of populations, which illustrates how difficult it is, in spite of community of race and religion, to transplant into a new milieu some hundreds of thousands of people.

"The Turkish populations of the Balkans mainly consist of farmers, closely attached to the ground they have occupied for generations, and which only exceptional economic circumstances could induce them to abandon."

Big German Army Not Needed

GERMANS WHO ARE SHOUTING for a big Army don't know much about war.

The day of great armies is past.

Millions for defense are millions wasted. Land defense is "bankrupt."

Field commanders "can no longer defend their country from air attacks and the frightful conditions they entail."

Thus an eminent German militarist, Gen. Berthold von Deimling, retired, writing in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, opposes the German idea of militarism.

He regards as a mistake the campaign of the Hitlerites and the jingo press to tear up the Versailles Treaty and raise another huge military force.

One of these papers is the *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten*, which remarks that the Powers signatory to the Versailles Treaty have repudiated their own disarmament pledges, and this relieves Germany of her own moral obligation to remain unarmed.

It is perhaps not too much to say that an overwhelming majority of the German newspapers to-day regard Germany's right to arm herself—to equip and maintain a powerful Army—as a thing indisputable. To quote the *Deutsche Wehr*, a military organ:

"There remains but one thing for Germany to do.

"She must direct a brief and clear communication to the League of Nations to the effect that Germany, since her disarmament proposals have been rejected, and since her opponents reject all pleas for disarmament on the basis of the Versailles Treaty also, will no longer feel bound by the provisions of the pact.

"Germany must further proclaim that she is determined to adopt all measures called for by the necessity to assure the security of her land and her people, menaced more and more."

BUT now comes General von Deimling to argue that all this is based on a fallacious notion that the size of armies will have anything to do with the outcome of the next war. He argues:

"Armament must not be the aim of our diplomacy.

"Our diplomacy should aim at disarmament by other Powers on a scale commensurate with our own.

"More and more the eyes of mankind are opened to the true aspect of war in this age of technical expertness and poison gas.

"The nations are beginning to understand the meaning of the assertion that the object of future wars will not be simply to seek out the Army of the enemy but the whole enemy population.

"The theater of the war of the future will not be any local battle-field but the whole territory of the foe.

"Upon the completion of the very first mobilization the warring Powers will overwhelm one another with their air fleets.

"Cities, industrial plants, traffic centers, destructive engines filled with poison vapors, flame bombs, bacillus bombs, and similar contrivances will blend in a picture of war rendering the life of women and children impossible.

"Against such attack from the air there can be no real defense and no protection—at least for the masses of the population.

"The French citizen is laboring under a delusion with his theory that behind the new fortifications of his Eastern frontier—erected with much expenditure from the sea to the Swiss frontier—he can sleep in peace."

AFTER entering into the technical details of some new air fleets, and drawing from the facts the inference that they reduce big battalions to impotence, General von Deimling notes that even during the World War the real situation dawned upon a few of the discerning.

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India Not Satisfied

IF ANYBODY THOUGHT that the Round Table Conference about India in London would smooth the hard feelings of rabid Indian Nationalists, they were mistaken. Nationalist India, it seems, greets the new constitutional charter outlined by the British Labor Prime Minister, J. Ramsay MacDonald, as "a wilderness of glib phrases" and "a system of camouflage swaraj." Swaraj, from the Indian standpoint, as everybody knows, means home rule.

The outstanding features of the policy enunciated by Mr. MacDonald at the close of the Indian Conference, it will be recalled by readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, included the following:

"Establishment of full responsible self-government in India, with the Imperial British Government reserving control of finance, foreign affairs, and defense.

"Establishment of a legislature of two houses, modeled along the lines of the Congress of the United States."

THE *Swarajya*—the Nationalist daily of Madras—is contemptuous of the British effort to solve the riddle of the Indian constitution. It caustically observes:

"In Italy they used to turn out what is called majolica. Its painted exterior is all alluring and captivating; you touch it and it crumbles to dust, because it is made of earth. So also with the speech so eagerly awaited in many circles.

"The temper of the Government both here and elsewhere is indicated by their stern determination to cow the Congress before they will have peace."

NOR is the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the Nationalist organ of Calcutta, any more friendly. In the view of its editorial writer:

"The Indian Round-Table Conference has ended as it began, in platitudes, but through all the miasma of fine words, the cardinal fact emerges that deep down and running through the constitution that has been outlined, there is a deep distrust of the people, and that the essential Dominion attributes are absent."

THE Moderate School of Indian politicians, on the contrary, is appreciative. The *Leader* (Allahabad), whose editor—C. Y. Chintamani—was among the Indians who journeyed to London to confer with representatives of the British political parties, is enthusiastic. India's "period of tutelage is over," it shouts. "Statesmanship has asserted itself in England." It urges the leaders in control of the Indian National Congress to restore "normal conditions so that the fruitful work of settling the details of the constitution may proceed with their cooperation."

The editor of the Calcutta *Bengali*, a moderate organ, who has just been nominated by Lord Irwin to a seat in the Indian Legislature, similarly remarks:

"Britain has given unmistakable proof of a change of heart for which Mahatma Gandhi is pining. It is now for the Mahatma to change, not his heart, which has always been right, but his policy."

EVEN Indian writers who profess to take an independent view recognize that the British Prime Minister's declaration of policy registers an advance upon all previous pronouncements. The editor of the Madras *Hindu*, who has abstained from getting himself reelected to the Indian Legislative Assembly from which he resigned last year in consonance with the Congress policy, acknowledges that:

"The declaration by His Majesty's Government as to the basis of the new constitution is much more specific and direct than that of the loose phraseology offered by Lord Irwin in connection with the peace negotiations.

"It represents an advance on that position; but it does not meet in full the terms of the national demand.

"His Majesty's Government have accepted the principle of full responsible government for India with transitional safeguards, an offer which Congress and Nationalist leaders were willing to consider fifteen months ago, if what was offered was the reality and not the mere form of responsible government. It is true, no doubt, that the Lahore Congress adopted resolutions based on the demand of independence, but so long as the substance of freedom and full self-government could be guaranteed, we think there would still be a fair and reasonable basis of negotiation with Congress leaders for an honorable settlement."

THIS editorial observer thinks, however, that the amnesty to Mahatma Gandhi and to other Indian leaders still in jail should not have been made contingent upon their undertaking to call off civil disobedience. He adds:

"We are bound to say that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, valuable as his pronouncement is, has not found himself able to rise above the narrow official outlook that has so long dominated and obstructed the conduct of honorable peace negotiations between the Congress leaders and the Government."

MR. MACDONALD'S own country people in India are, almost without exception, full of high praise for his contribution to the solution of the difficult problem of India's future in the British Commonwealth of nations. Alfred Watson, in the Calcutta *Statesman*, declares, in fact, that Indian politicians have received far more than they had asked for. To quote him:

"India is offered a constitution in which there will be full freedom for the people to govern themselves as in any of the great Dominions of the Empire. That is a chance so great as to be staggering even to those who watched its gradual evolution. We shall best appreciate it if we say the program of *Swaraj*, which is regarded as the extreme limit of demand, is left far behind."

The Madras *Mail*, also British edited, takes a similar view:

"India wanted above all the things that make for self-respect in a nation, things aptly described by the Premier in his concluding remarks: 'The responsibilities and the cares, the burdens and the difficulties, the pride and the honor of responsible self-government.' The deliberations of the Indian Round-Table Conference have brought these things within her grasp."

THE Bombay *Times of India*, another organ of British opinion, states that the MacDonald scheme embodies:

"Gandhi's substance of independence. Amnesty will be granted to the Congress and their help will be solicited in building up the constitution and with it peace and good-will, if they so desire."

How's It Being a Doctor in Russia?

ALL the dignity and authority of the medical profession in Soviet Russia is regulated by the Government.

There is not much private practise—there are few private hospitals—and the great majority of Soviet physicians are "working at fixt salaries."

This we learn from a Moscow correspondent of the London *Sunday Observer*, who goes on to say:

"That this socialization of medicine does not always work out very satisfactorily in actual life was shown when a brigade of volunteer investigators from the official organ of the Moscow Soviet, *Rabochaya Moskva*, made a flying survey of the medical institutions of Moscow and its environments.

"The first point that attracted the attention of the investigators was the extreme overcrowding of the hospitals and its accompaniment: the failure in some cases to render medical aid when it was needed.

"This last factor increased the number of fatalities. In the large Botkin Hospital, 40 per cent. of the deaths take place during the first five days after admission, 'mainly,' according to the investigators, 'because the patients were not received into the hospital in time.'

"The report also contains the statement: 'Patients who require surgical aid are in the most lamentable condition. A month and a half may pass before the patient obtains a bed in the surgical department.'"

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Broadway Hisses Browning's Father-in-Law

"HISS-S-S! HISS-S-S! HISS-S-S!"

It was like old times in a Bowery melodrama.

But it was on Broadway, at the Empire Theater, and the gallery was hissing *Edward Moulton-Barrett*, father of the lovely *Elizabeth* and father-in-law of *Robert Browning*, the poet, in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street."

The gallery had a grand time, the villainous father-in-law felt he had made a hit, and the evening was a big success.

True, Edward Moulton-Barrett, in the light of history, can not escape the charge of being a Victorian father. With a numerous brood of sons and daughters, he sternly forbade one and all to think of marriage. He wanted to concentrate their affection on himself.

Ardent Victorian Lovers

"Elizabeth Barrett" (Katharine Cornell) and "Robert Browning" (Brian Aherne) revive the famous story of clandestine love and flight.

Rudolf Besier, the English playwright, makes him not only Victorian, but Freudian.

The dramatist's justification is dramatic license, but the Barrett family have publicly protested against a license to slander the memory of their grandfather.

Besides, the dramatist, perhaps, thought he needed an emotional climax to explain Elizabeth's flight from the house.

ENGLISH dramatic critics range themselves on one side and the other in the controversy, but the tendency among our critics is to plead for a little more humanity, if only for dramatic interest.

Of course the emphasis in this play is on the love-story of Robert Browning and Elizabeth, and the highly praised acting of Katharine Cornell as the invalid poet, who finally escaped from the confinement of her father's house to happiness and Italy with Browning, offers a counterfoil to the father's sternness.

Richard Lockridge of *The Sun* probes the hidden sources of this family tragedy:

"It would be very difficult to write a play of those two that would not shine somewhere.

"They must have been gallant. The play catches moments of that gallantry.

"'Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came'—so the author quotes from Lear to tell his story in a line.

"Robert Browning to dark Wimpole Street came, snatching his love out of the clutches of an unrelenting parent, whose motives may best be understood—and certainly best explained—by a psychoanalyst.

"He came with that tremendous vitality which animates his poetry—with that enormous gusto and love of sunshine and life. He poured something into *Elizabeth* as she lay wanly on her couch. He gave her something of has own vigor and strength.

"She got up and tottered a few steps. Magnificent, he swept everything aside, beat down all objections, brushed away every grubby little consideration of common sense.

"He carried her away.

"Mr. Besier's admiration for Browning is complete. To make his triumph significant, he must set against him the cruelest harsh father who ever strode a Freudian path, repressing original sin until it emerged even more original and materially less pleasant.

"Edward Moulton-Barrett was, if Mr. Besier is to be believed, a monster, stamping out every bright thing in the lives of his children, gloating sadistically over their misery, holding his eldest daughter dear with something more than a paternal love. The current Moulton-Barretts have a kindlier version, and voiced with some indignation their resentment when 'The Barretts of Wimpole Street' was first offered in London. Their resentment is not difficult to understand, whatever the facts may have been."

WHATEVER the facts, Mr. Lockridge thinks it might have been better for the play "had *Moulton-Barrett* been allowed, here and there, a fleeting touch of humanity."

But to come to the Brownings:

"The *Browning*, who is the joint creation of the author and of Brian Aherne, is a forceful and decided lover, sweeping *Elizabeth* off her feet with utter assurance; thoroughly at home in a businesslike world, and no absent-minded poet, to plan an elopement without consulting time-tables. And Browning very likely was that—part of Browning was that.

"And the other part? 'God be thanked,' that other Browning wrote once, 'the meanest of his creatures boasts two soul-sides, one to face the world with, one to show a woman when he loves her!' Like the other side of the moon, you remember—hidden. But if that moon could love a mortal—so Browning also wrote—'she would turn a new side to her mortal, side unseen of herdsman, huntsman, steersman.'

"That side of Browning? What it was, I have no idea.

"It is hidden from Mr. Besier and from Mr. Aherne—of that I am sure. And so hidden, perforce, from the *Elizabeth* of the play, and from all of us.

"Half a *Browning* struggles here against fate and family for *Elizabeth*—the *Elizabeth* of Miss Cornell, fragile and lovely, and rather more than half an *Elizabeth*. Hers is a passive character, torn between father and lover, and the captive of the stronger; strong herself only in beauty and clearness of spirit.

"Yet she must have had some hidden, impractical strength.

"Miss Cornell searches after that; catches it sometimes. Her *Elizabeth* is a beautiful and touching person; occasionally she is what Mr. Aherne's *Browning* never is, a poet. Dominated tho hers is by other characters more forceful, Miss Cornell adds to her repertory of parts a portrayal moving and clear, and far more substantial than any she has added recently."

In a later issue of *The Sun* Mr. Lockridge adds a humorous *amende* under the correction of a "younger commentator":

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"Those of us who felt that *Mr. Moulton-Barrett* was painted in colors a little cruder than art allows, and turned out in the end to be hardly more than the conventional stage villains, were, it now appears, speaking merely in ignorance. A younger commentator has set us right, and I hasten to pass on his reproof to any one who may have been misled by this department.

"*Moulton-Barrett*, ogre that he is, is entirely convincing once it is remembered that he is a Victorian.

"Honestly, a Victorian! Can you believe it?

"Here were we, objecting that the father of *Elizabeth* lacked utterly any human characteristics, and he was a Victorian all the time. As well have expected blood from a turnip, of course, as humanity from a Victorian. When Victoria ruled, there were ogres—nothing but ogres, as I understand it.

"There is no use trying to put a good face on it now, however. This department has overlooked a Great Tradition. This department is, and quite justly, blackballed by the younger generation and its younger commentators."

All But One of the Barretts of Wimpole Street

The stern father (Charles Waldron) gets the farewell letter of the vanished "Elizabeth" handed over by the only child who doesn't stand in fear of him, "Arbel" (Joyce Carey).

Death-Bed Music

JAZZ MAY TAKE IT AS A COMPLIMENT that no one selects it as a death-bed accompaniment.

The Etude (Philadelphia) poses an odd questionnaire: "If you were assured by your physician that you had only twenty-four more hours to live, and you were given the opportunity to hear just one piece of music, what would you select?"

Some distinguished names are among those who replied, and an interesting light is shed by the selections.

The Boston *Transcript* is sufficiently imprest by the inquiry to add some comments of its own, so we quote from it:

"John Philip Sousa wants to hear his own 'Stars and Stripes Forever.'

"Rev. William A. Sunday wants 'The Sweet By and By.' That song was written by a man who suffered from alcoholism, but it is a good pious song, as simple as two sticks.

"Owen Wister wants the 'Hallelujah Chorus,' which, indeed, would be inspiring and highly confident.

"Alfred E. Smith wants 'Holy Lord, We Praise Thy Name.'

"Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke wants an extensive program, with Beethoven's 'Heroica,' 'Abide with Me,' 'Lead, Kindly Light,' and Handel's Largo in it. Which would be like having two funerals, when one is enough.

"Several composers and musicians of eminence call for great classic compositions.

"Not one of them wants jazz. This is significant.

"Mr. Lorado Taft, sculptor, wants the 'Fire Music,' from 'Die Walküre'; which, in the case of a less upright man than he, would seem unpleasantly anticipatory.

"Thomas, Richard, and Henry, men on the street, if queried on this point, would probably be as various in their demands as are those on the music magazine's distinguished list. Light-minded Unitarians and Universalists would of course call for 'No 'ell, No 'ell,' and Baptists for 'A Life on the Ocean Wave.' Agnostics would prefer Milton's 'To Be No More,' with its hopeless lines,

> —swallowed up and lost
> In the wide womb of uncreated night,

if that be set to music. Mrs. Barbauld's 'Say Not Good-night' has been set to music; its lines suggest that the interest of the merely speculative moribund would be greater in the assumed brighter strains that would bid them 'Good Morning' than in the music of farewell."

Supplying from *The Etude* what *The Transcript* omits:

"William Lyon Phelps chooses Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, Nicholas Longworth Beethoven's Seventh.

"Otis Skinner would have something of Beethoven, his Fifth or Seventh Symphony.

"Howard Thurston will be content with the phonograph record of 'Old Man River.'

"Cyrus H. K. Curtis selects 'Softly Now the Light of Day.'

"Rudy Vallee picks Rimsky-Korsakov's 'Scheherazade,' and gives this reason: the beauty of the composition itself, the sweetness of so many parts of it, would make me feel less unhappy as I was preparing to leave this world.'"

The Transcript abandons its humorous strain and turns philosophic:

"The subject is scarcely humorous.

"Manifestly the persons queried in this publication approach it with a certain awe upon them. Yet, in this age of the world, do any fear death?

"If the average human being wants music at all in that last hour, would he not desire to hear cheerful rather than solemn strains? Would he choose anything that would seem to imply that he was scared? Least of all would he desire inharmony, or any jarring sound? Is there such a thing as philosophical music? If so, that would be welcome.

"Several of those questioned by the music magazine have signified their preference for the music of Beethoven, which comes near the philosophic as any that ever was composed.

"Yet none, as far as reported, have called for the composition by Beethoven whose strains are among the most cheerful of all—the Pastoral Symphony. There is reconciliation in that—no fear, nor yet any ineffable presumption. It almost fits the sort of average man's aspiration exprest in the following kindly lines, anonymous to us:

> "If men of wicked deed and fell,
> Thieves, murderers, when they pass away,
> Must make their residence in Hell,
> As preachers say;
>
> "And if the virtuous, when they die,
> Stern, saintly men of grave intent,
> Who'd scorn to swear or drink or lie,
> To Heaven are sent;
>
> "Then when my time is up, do I,
> Who neither angel am nor knave,
> Pray that the Lord will let me lie
> Right in my grave."

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Priestley, "A Bit of a Tough"

WAS J. B. PRIESTLEY, the English novelist, "taken for a ride" by the reporters?

He is big, portly, age thirty-six, a "bit of a tough," according to himself, and author of "Angel Pavement" and "The Good Companions," and others before them.

He arrived February 18 on the *Olympic* with a considerable assortment of opinions about America, which he is visiting for the first time. Perhaps he was taking the reporters for a ride, and this was what inspired his fear, mentioned in *The Herald Tribune*, that he would be "run out of the country" after the stories were published.

One of his stories, given in *The Times*, will surprize Sinclair Lewis, whose books were never published with uncut pages:

"I disagree with the statement of Michael Arlen that American readers support British authors.

"My books do better in England than they do here. Arlen's books are very little read in England, and that is a good thing. He writes for the American public.

"I think the American people buy books when they are in fashion, but they do not read them so much. I remember when Sinclair Lewis's book, 'Main Street,' was selling at 20,000 copies a week here, a literary friend of mine was in New York, and told me that he saw the book at every house he visited. By accident he opened a copy at one house in Fifth Avenue, and found the leaves had not been cut.

"After that he tried every copy that he saw in private homes, and found the majority of them had not been read. In a few copies he found the first dozen pages had been cut.

"The old-fashioned novels of the past century are going out because the conditions around which they were written have changed so completely. Thackeray is not read any more—which is a pity. Charles Reade has also gone out. Dickens is still read in England, and also in America, because it is a tradition to read Dickens, but Dickens could not write such books to-day.

"Modern authors write differently because everything in the world has changed, especially since the World War, in which I lost four years."

Acme—P. & A. photograph

"I'm Not Like Dickens"

Says J. B. Priestley, who also doesn't like the effect of wealth upon the American character.

A further collection of *obiter dicta* is furnished by *The Times:*

"Asked for his opinion about the 'great American novel,' Mr. Priestley smiled.

"'There is no such thing as the "great American novel" or the great English novel, for that matter,' he said. 'The nearest thing to a national novel of any kind is Tolstoy's "War and Peace." You turn out here every week at least three "great American novels." That ought to satisfy you.'

"Asked if he thought readers still cared for two-volume novels, he replied:

"'Yes, people like long books; something they can get their teeth into.'

"Asked about Aldous Huxley's 'Point Counterpoint,' Mr. Priestley said:

"'Huxley is an essayist and not a novelist. About once a year he writes a book which he calls a novel, but it is nothing more than a series of essays.'

"Mr. Priestley said one of his chief reasons for not having visited America before was that he did not like the effect of wealth upon the American character.

"'I have crossed the ocean before on a 5,000-ton steamer to the West Indies and Central America,' he said, 'and from there I looked in the direction of the United States and sneered. When I heard of the recent depression in this country, I decided that now was the time to come here, and directly I boarded the *Olympic*, the stock market in New York began to rise.'

"He declared that Willa Cather was 'quite the best' American contemporary author, and said he also liked Joseph Hergesheimer, Sinclair Lewis, and Ann Parrish. He dislikes being called 'the modern Dickens,' saying that it was 'just a habit of critics and reviewers to pad out copy.

"'I am not like Dickens at all,' he said."

Mr. Priestley's above-mentioned novels have sold well enough here to qualify him as an English lecturer, but he declares he will only drop off, on his way to Tahiti, to lecture in Urbana, Illinois, also in "a place called Buffalo, prominent for its bootleggers," and Toledo, "a place filled with crooks chased out of Chicago."

"But I had so many requests to lecture here, it would have been cowardly to have refused."

These statements are on the authority of *The Herald Tribune*, which adds a mollifying section:

"After the interview he denied that he had intended any slur on the citizens here when he remarked to a reporter that 'You Americans are literary snobs.'

"He explained that he made this retort in a jocular sense when an interviewer informed him that he had never read any of the twelve books which were published before 'The Good Companions.' 'I then replied with the remark about "literary snobs," and also said that I was of this opinion because you Americans read only the big successes or best sellers,' he added.

"During the passage he made an ardent effort to acquire American slang, but apparently the only collection he made was to enlarge his vocabulary with the words 'swell' and 'lousy.' He thought the latter word could be applied with merit to the works of many contemporary authors of his race—and perhaps to his forthcoming book."

Mr. Priestley will doubtless have an account to settle with his literary friend who reported on "uncut" "Main Streets." F. P. A. in the *World* challenges:

"You, Mr. Priestley, are a writer of mystery stories, and good ones. How did that master detective find out, by just looking at a book, that it hadn't been read?"

The Cover

WILLIAM HILLER has been so energetic in life that we can only expect bold strokes, strong color, in his pictures.

The cover reproduces "The Sheik's Daughter," a portrait of the sixteen-year-old kin of the Sheik Wadh-el-Hassar in Egypt. It is one of the canvases brought back by the painter from his last round-the-world trip, lasting over two years, from 1928 to 1930.

His life has been no quiet home-keeping one.

He was born in Germany forty-six years ago. At the age of sixteen he ran away from home and joined the German Free Corps, which fought in the Boer War. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Bloemfontein and sent to St. Helena. After his release he went to sea, and spent three years on sailing ships before the mast as a sailor, finally landing in San Francisco, where he took up art and journalism.

Hiller has toured the world four times. He has tarried and painted in every country of the globe, barring none. He has lived among South Sea islanders, the Hillmen of Kashmir, and the Yogis of India, being one of the few white members of the Yogi brotherhood.

As an artist Hiller first came into prominence with his world-travel paintings, which showed with marked originality and trueness to type the native peculiarities of his various subjects. He has given exhibitions, so-called one-man shows, in New York, San Francisco, Paris, Munich, Rome, Tokyo, Shanghai, Colombo, Montreal, and other places.

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Geneva and China's Deadly Poppy

"OLD BUDDHA," AS SHE WAS FAMILIARLY known to her subjects, used to smoke an opium pipe herself when she went out for a boat ride on the lake in the Celestial Suburb.

On her softly cushioned couch on the deck of a pleasure barge she forgot the cares of State as she inhaled deeply from an amber stem and gave herself up to pleasant dreams.

But none knew better the evils of opium, and in 1906 the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi extracted a promise from Great Britain whereby the latter conditionally agreed to prohibit the shipment of Indian opium to China.

Thereupon the Empress Dowager ordered the puppet Emperor to issue an edict commanding that "within a period of ten years the evils from foreign and native opium shall be equally and completely eradicated."

It was, writes Edgar Snow in *Asia*, one of the last reforms of the benevolent Empress Dowager and her greatest—a kind of farewell gesture of the Manchus.

Opium-growing had then become China's largest industry, but to the amazement of the world the prohibition was successful. By 1912 the greater part of China was freed from the poppy. In 1917, when the Manchus were gone from the throne and China had become a republic, the drug flower was known only in a few isolated districts.

After nearly 200 years of heartbreaking struggle, China had broken the shackles of sleep.

But the triumph was short-lived.

Emaciated and starving Chinese addicts bear witness to the evil days which have come again.

The fact is of especial significance in view of the second quinquennial world conference on narcotic education, scheduled to meet in Geneva in May.

HAVING traveled extensively in all but four of the Chinese provinces, served as assistant editor of the *China Weekly Review* and as Shanghai correspondent for the New York *Sun* Foreign Service, Mr. Snow is familiar with his subject. He draws a harrowing picture of the scene.

It was through betrayal by a high Chinese official, writes Mr. Snow, that opium was reintroduced into China. A storm of indignation burst about the head of the official, but to no purpose. Three thousand chests of Indian opium bought from a foreign firm at a cost of $20,000,000 in government money was peddled about at extravagant prices.

"The worst aspect of the whole incident," says Mr. Snow, "was that it arrested the impulse that had swept over China and given to the anti-opium movement the tone of a crusade."

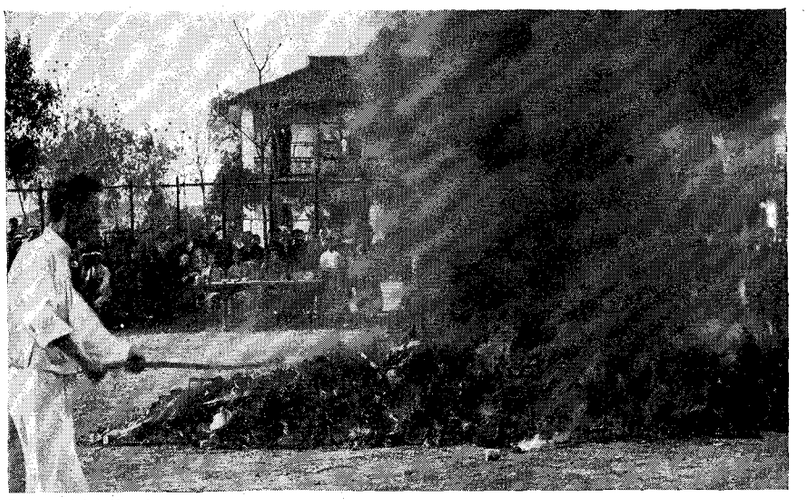
Other causes contributed to the revival of poppy-growing, and to-day, it is estimated, 21,000,000 pounds of opium are being produced in China, and to this must be added 1,560,000 pounds of imported opium.

Nanking continues to issue mandates against the traffic, but so long as neighboring countries continue to send forth huge quantities of narcotics and so long as officials are corruptible, China is helpless without assistance from the outside. Chest upon chest of opium comes into the Treaty Ports from Persia, India, and Turkey.

Mr. Snow makes out a strong case against the foreigners who are battening on a prostrate China:

"Altho Japan and the European Powers pledged as signatories to the Hague Opium Convention of 1912 (and to numerous conventions since) have given their word to take effective measures for the complete suppression of opium and kindred drugs except for medical purposes, the vow is openly, flagrantly, laughably violated.

"In Kwantung, the 'leased territory' which Japan got out of Chinese Manchuria, there are said to be, at the time of my writing, 164 licensed opium stores for Chinese and Korean patrons only. Selling annually about five million ounces of morphin, cocain, and heroin, 423 'drug stores' do business in the Japanese railway and commercial concessions of Manchuria, serving a population 95 per cent. Chinese and Korean.



Courtesy of *Asia* Magazine

The Best Way to Smoke Opium

"In China proper, in the foreign concessions and settlements, no attempt is made to limit the sale of opium. One can buy it within five minutes' walk of any given spot in the International Settlement or the French Concession of Shanghai.

"In the latter there are said to be 364 divans, operating on semiofficial licenses. At various times I have visited thirty-two such establishments, guided by Chinese who asked for no greater remuneration than a free pipe or two at each stop.

"From personal investigation I can state that much the same condition prevails in the Japanese and French concessions in Hankow and Tientsin. All who have eyes know that huge quantities of foreign opium are smuggled into Shanghai. All who have ears know, too, that scores of foreigners are involved."

THE National Government, says Mr. Snow, confesses its inability to battle effectively against native preparation and use of opium. But—

"Against morphin, heroin, cocain, none of which is produced by Chinese, it is completely powerless; for these the foreigners are responsible.

"Until Japan and the European nations—chiefly Germany, France, Holland, and Switzerland—now manufacturing in quantities far, far in excess of the legitimate medical need, control their output, there will be no relief for China, into which is dumped approximately 70 per cent. of the surplus."

China is prepared to demand once more "definite assurances" from the Powers at the Geneva conference that she shall not longer be victimized by the heinous traffic; but, says Mr. Snow, if the British, French, and Dutch delegates follow precedent, they "may offer their ancient arguments against prohibition, make inquiries in regard to the traffic permitted by other nations, and say little about the enormous income derived from their own opium monopolies."

Government monopolies of opium have been treated as absolutely requisite to the exploitation of the East, asserts this authority.

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Yet, in England, he recites, statesmen have admitted more than once that the traffic is "morally indefensible."

And, declares Mr. Snow, "there is no doubt that opium has been a prime factor in the subjugation of millions of Orientals to the will of Western nations."

As for the Chinese, however they may be criticized as sinners in regard to the traffic in narcotics, they are, he says, a "victim" nation. And—

"No one, reading the long history of opium among them, can fail to comprehend some of their bitterness against the white emprise that has profited by the yellow man's weakness.

"There are Chinese who still call us 'foreign devils.'

"There are Chinese who, with their own traditions splintered by contact with the stronger civilization of the West, hold it, nevertheless, in profound contempt.

"We are amused. We pity their ignorance. Yet, when one gazes back across the years that have firmly embedded Occidental influence in Eastern soil, one can not deny that for the Flowery Kingdom it has not been a pleasant experience.

"Nor can one fail to perceive why for the Chinese mind the Western impress seems to derive too largely from illicit opium, foreign gunboats, and extraterritorial rights in regard to narcotic drugs."

How the Rich May Die Poor

GIVE WHILE YOU LIVE was the philosophy of that good Samaritan, Nathan Straus, whose heart so overflowed with the milk of human kindness that he died a relatively poor man.

In the envelop containing the will, we read in the metropolitan press, was a newspaper clipping epitomizing his philosophy.

It was an interview with the eminent New York philanthropist and dean of American Jewry, in the course of which he said:

"There is no greater pleasure in life than in giving.

"Give while you live, and life becomes truly worth while.

"The one whom a word of praise might inspire and make happy might better have it to-day than later.

"Give the banquets now, when they will be most appreciated."

Mr. Straus followed that rule rather than leave legacies to charity. His letter explains:

"I have always been deeply imprest by an old Jewish proverb which says: 'What you give for the cause of charity in health is gold; what you give in sickness is silver, and what you give after death is lead.' (Many of the rich do not even give lead.) I have always lived up to the above proverb, particularly in connection with the charities which I initiated, the 'Pasteurized Milk Laboratory' (which I deeded to the city of New York); the 'Preventorium' and my Palestinian activities. I have all my life drawn whatever I could draw out of business and devoted it to the prevention of poverty and sickness, and make no specific charitable provisions in my will."

"HE was as proud of the countless lives his pasteurized milk had saved as of what he had been able to do for the Jewish Homeland," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*. "If he did not 'die poor,' at least he left no great fortune to his family, to whom the record of his career in good works is of incomparable weight and significance."

Several papers call attention to the fact that Andrew Carnegie exprest a desire to die poor and did give away millions during his lifetime, and that the Rockefellers are following the same policy, and, as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* puts it:

"It is highly gratifying to know that the habit of giving while you are living is becoming more and more pronounced in this country. Year by year larger and larger amounts of money are contributed by men of means to charitable, educational, and religious purposes. Many valuable institutions owe their success and their expansion to gifts of this kind. And the generous benefactors have the immense satisfaction of seeing the good that has been accomplished while they are still mingling with the men and women of this world."

The First Papal Broadcast

ST. PETER'S PENTECOSTAL SERMON had its miracle of tongues, and now, out of the laboratory of Marconi, comes another marvel of tongues which enables the world to sit in audience to St. Peter's spiritual descendant—Pope Pius XI.

"If anything more were needed to convince a skeptical world that we are living in an age of miracles," believes the Washington *Evening Star*, "the world-wide broadcast of two addresses by Pope Pius XI would supply the evidence."

It is with a kindred feeling of awe that the press generally is profoundly stirred by the voice which gave substance to the traditionally lonely and shadowy figure of the Vatican and which, speaking in the language of ancient Rome, brought a message which all the world could understand.

"Something to stir the imagination, to give one a sense of the continuity and the variety of the human story, to endow the inventiveness of our time with a new beauty and to clothe one's faith with an expanding power," declares the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, "is to be found in the great event when from the Vatican the Pope spoke over the radio to his people and to the world."

OTHER voices, we are reminded, have found their way around the globe through the instrumentality of the microphone, "but never has the cohesiveness of mankind had so striking a manifestation, giving an incalculable impetus to those cementing processes which shall yet bind all nations together in a covenant of peace and holy fellowship, proclaiming 'one God, one law, one element and one far-off divine event to which the whole creation moves.'"

The religious message was all-embracing, conveying, as it did, an appeal for peace and imparting a universal blessing.

"To God let our first words be 'Glory to God in the Highest and on earth peace to men of good will,'" came the voice in the ritualistic language of the Church.

And at the end, "to the City and the world and all who dwell therein, our Apostolic blessing."

The occasion, dispatches inform us, was the inauguration of the powerful new Vatican radio station, HVJ, which had been installed under the supervision of Senator Guglielmo Marconi, radio pioneer, just inside the medieval wall of the 110-acre State of the Vatican. The event coincided with the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Pius.

SEATED in a cardinal and gold chair before a microphone of the Vatican station, Pope Pius spoke for more than fifteen minutes in Latin. About an hour later the whole of his address was broadcast in English by Msgr. Frank Spellman, attaché at the office of the Vatican Secretary of State. Msgr. Spellman's voice came clearly into the home of an aged couple in Whitman, Massachusetts. They were Mr. and Mrs. William J. Spellman, his father and mother.

Most of the principal stations of North America, we read in press reports, were tuned in to the program from Vatican City. Seventy-seven stations were looped in with the National Broadcasting Company's chain, and nearly as many more were linked into the Columbia Broadcasting System chain. Reception was generally good, but was reported poor in a few foreign centers, while, because of fading, London had to pick up the latter part of the Pope's address from "2 XAD," American short-wave station.

The cost of bringing Pope Pius's address to American listeners was $180,000, we read in the New York *Herald Tribune*, and the physical value of the 150 stations employed in the broadcasting is put at more than $35,000,000.

The same paper vouches that 630,000,000 persons, or almost one-third of the world's population, could have understood one

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Ewing Galloway photograph

Dancing Dervishes, Turkey's Trouble-Makers

or another of the six languages into which the Papal address was translated, if they had all been provided with receiving sets.

It is perhaps worthy of note that the universality of the address inspired a universality of respect and sympathy. Press comment stresses the appeal for peace, which is regarded as peculiarly appropriate for the historic occasion.

"Of the words addrest more particularly to his own flock," observes the Indianapolis *News*, "there is no need to say anything further than that there is nothing in them to which even the fiercest Protestant can reasonably object. It is, in short, a message of peace and good-will—of encouragement in well-doing." And, as if in echo, the Boston *Post* describes his words as "a noble manifestation of Christian charity and good-will."

The Dervish Danger in Turkey

ISMAEL HUSSEYIN HAD SLIPT THE NOOSE from his neck and escaped to the mountains.

Now, gaunt from cold and hunger, bleeding and bruised, he crept back into his native village to beg for food and help.

A door opened to his feeble knock.

But there was no friendly gesture for the stricken outlaw.

Perhaps the householder was frightened, but, anyway, there was a price on Husseyin's head, and $500 is a goodly sum anywhere, most especially in Turkey.

The alarm was sounded, and the villagers of Menemen, which is in the Smyrna district of Turkey, turned the broken man over to the officials for the doom that awaited him.

This time Husseyin, an Associated Press dispatch tells us further, did not escape. The noose held fast.

He was the twenty-eighth to be hanged for taking part in a religious mutiny against the Kemalist Government.

The others had been hanged wholesale on the day Husseyin escaped.

His particular crime was in giving hospitality to "Messiah" Dervish Mehzd, one of those engaged in fomenting the recent abortive religious revolt against the Government.

This mutiny, we are informed, was stirred up by a false Mahdi and the discredited Dervishes, and does not indicate that the Turkish Government is attempting to suppress religious freedom.

In fact, just the opposite is the case, the Constantinople correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* assures us.

The Turkish Government, he writes, is perfectly neutral in religious affairs. It permits every one to pray and fast and carry on the other rituals of Islam as they like. Prayers are said five times a day in the mosques, and no authority or governmental influence makes any attempt whatever to interfere with worshipers.

The Dervishes, however, are excepted from this neutrality. In the past, we are told, they had become a sort of religious-political aristocracy, with their fingers in every part of the political machine, and even in the most intimate details of family life, and many Moslems doubt that they are compatible with true Islamism.

They were disbanded by Kemal Pasha, when, with an iron hand, he abolished the Califate, brought woman from behind her veil, made the use of the Roman alphabet obligatory, and modernized social custom and dress. The old order was overthrown almost overnight.

Recently, however, the Dervishes have attempted to return to power. Because of the secrecy with which their societies operate, and the power they wield, they are regarded by the Government as particularly dangerous.

Their object, says the Manchester *Guardian* correspondent, is certainly not to restore the free practise of religion, which is already permitted. Nor are they aiming merely to restore their right of monastic life. As he sees it:

"In the last analysis, their struggle against the Government is a struggle to bring Turkey back to Asiatic life again and to get rid of Western influence.

"They believe that they are more perfect than the ordinary Moslem, and that they hold a more perfect law, by which the whole of society ought to be governed.

"It is not for faith and worship that they are organizing, but for the Moslem law of the Sheriat—unsuited as it is to modern times—and for political power.

"The Dervish underground movement, then, of which the Menemen revolt is only a symptom, is an attempt to bring Turkey back to the social forms of six or seven centuries ago.

"The reason why it has been shown to have so much power is that those who are educated on modern lines in Turkey are found only in the towns, while those who are educated according to antiquated principles have remained in close touch with the people. They are a strong force, still in existence; some are even found in government employ, and they live in intimacy with the provincial population. It is to them that the population still looks for all wisdom.

"It is they who, for their own interests, help to keep up the false notion that Angora is against religion.

"Many of the intellectuals of Angora, it is true, do not practise the rites of Moslemism, but the Government is laudably neutral in its attitude to religious matters. What, however, it is determined to fight to the death, and what the Dervish orders and the 'old gang' are trying to reestablish, is medieval theocracy, together with many of the superstitious observances and limiting notions of the past."

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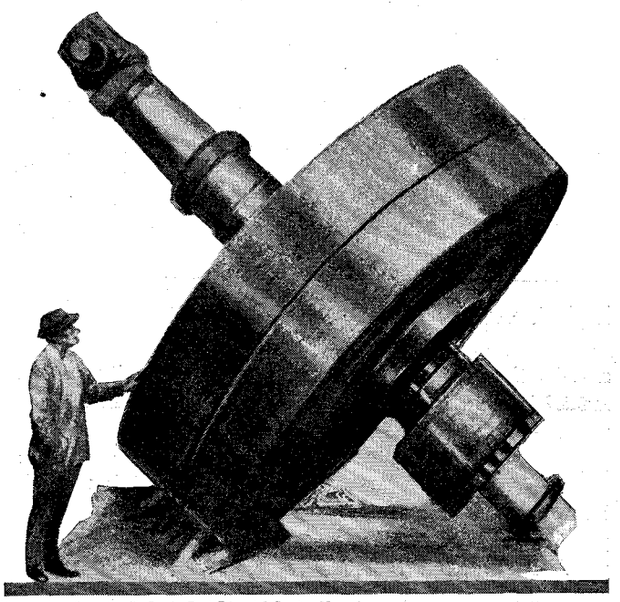
Fighting Seasickness with a Fly-Wheel

NO MORE SEASICK OCEAN VOYAGES, *if* the big gyro-stabilizer to be installed on an Italian liner does its duty.

For if it keeps the ship on an even keel, as expected, all the other liners will be equipped in like manner, in the twinkling of an eye.



Illustrations from the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* Sunday Magazine

How a 12½ Ton Rotor Looks

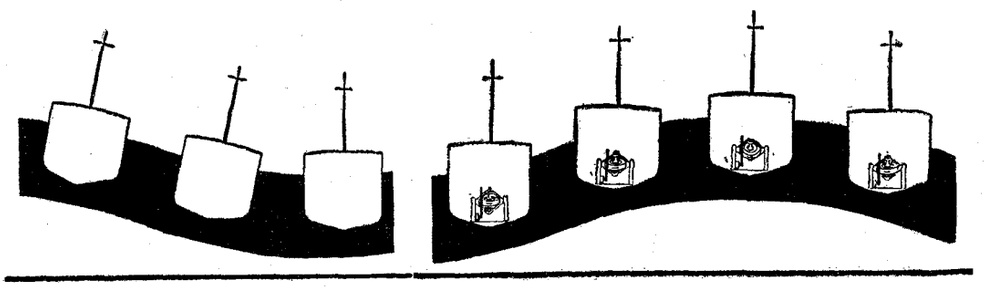
Stabilizers of this sort are not uncommon on private yachts and other small craft, where they work perfectly; but no large ocean-going vessels have used them, so far. In the Sunday Magazine of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* a special correspondent describes the great fly-wheel that is expected to hold the ship upright and bestow on her passengers the ability to eat—and retain—three square meals a day. We read:

"Timid souls who have hesitated to cross the Atlantic because of seasickness may take heart.

"A new liner of 45,000 tons is building at Trieste, in Italy, which, if all plans of the builders work out, will ride through the roughest seas on an even keel, thanks to three great machines that are being constructed here.

"The directors of the Lloyd Sabaudo Line and the Sperry Gyroscope Company of Brooklyn are confident that the *Conte di Savoia* will be the first seagoing Ritz-Carlton in which not a single passenger will have the slightest excuse for even a faint hint of nausea.

"The new ship will enter the New York-Naples run next year. She is expected to have a speed around thirty knots, which will make her one of the fastest vessels afloat."



Ship Tilting with the Waves

Ship Kept Upright by Stabilizer

THE gyro-stabilizers on the *Conte di Savoia* will weigh 100 tons each, and cost a total of $1,000,000. But it will be unnecessary to stiffen the ship's structure, we are assured. The gyroscopic forces will be transmitted to a cradle, or foundation, secured to the ship in the usual manner. The forces are applied gradually; that is, as a wave reaches the vessel, the stabilizing force increases, and then diminishes as the wave passes on. The writer proceeds:

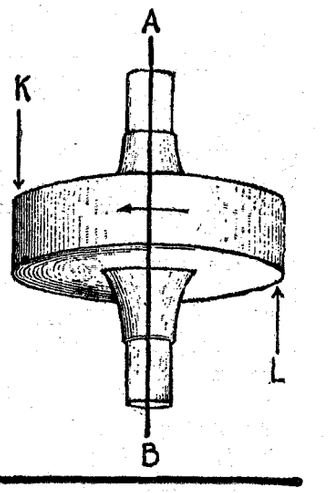
"Inasmuch as the stabilized vessel is limited to one or two degrees' roll on a side, it readily appears that the stabilizing force will remain small even during maximum tendency to roll.

"The stabilizer is made up of a forged-steel rotor, or fly-wheel, driven by an alternating-current motor. The electrical current for this purpose is obtained in the usual manner from a standard generator.

"The natural position of a vessel is upright. Rolling is an artificial motion induced by wave action, causing the rise and fall of water on one side of the vessel and then on the other.

"A single wave causes a relatively small roll, not over five or six degrees, but as the vessel rolls with a constant period and waves run irregularly, the waves will gradually build up a roll which may reach thirty-five to forty degrees, depending upon the condition of the sea.

"To prevent rolling it is necessary to apply just sufficient energy to the ship to neutralize the effect of each single wave as it arrives."



How It Works

It resists force at L and K tending to tilt the axis A-B.

THUS, the roll can be suppressed by dealing with beginnings and the force need only be small. A comparatively small gyroscope is capable of completely suppressing the effect of each wave, and is then ready for the next and each succeeding wave. We read further:

"The accompanying diagram illustrates the principle of the gyro-stabilizer. The rotor-wheel revolves in the direction of the arrow about the axis A-B. When wave-pressure is applied downward at K and upward at L, the axis, by the law of the gyroscope, moves at right angles to this movement; that is, the axis tips toward the reader, point A approaching and point B receding, a component resistance being set up, which robs the wave of its ability to roll the vessel.

"When the wave passes beneath the vessel and its forces are reversed, the forces acting upon the gyroscope are likewise reversed and the top of the gyro shaft tilts backward, and a counteracting force is exerted simultaneously which, as before, robs the wave of its force.

"The small, sensitive-control gyro, which regulates the movements of the big gyro-stabilizer, is built on virtually the same plan, with a rotor mounted and spinning.

"It is so sensitive that it responds instantly to the slightest roll, and by tilting a little at the first tendency of the ship to move from a vertical position, closes an electrical circuit which operates a motor called the precession motor. The precession motor shaft is geared to the stabilizing gyro in such a way that it tilts the big gyro either forward or aft in its gudgeon bearings.

"If the gyro-stabilizers prove as successful on a vessel of 45,000 tons as they have on smaller craft, it is regarded as very probable that all vessels in the future will be equipped with them."

(*Department continued on page 29*)

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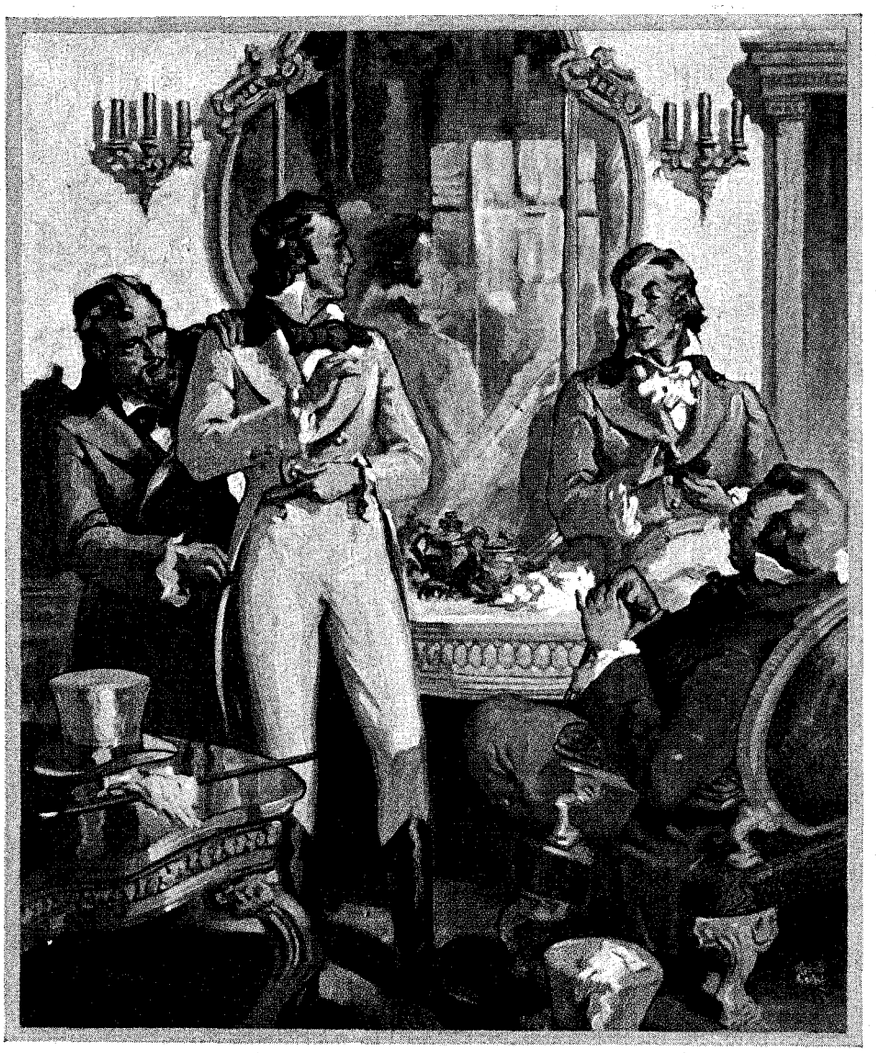


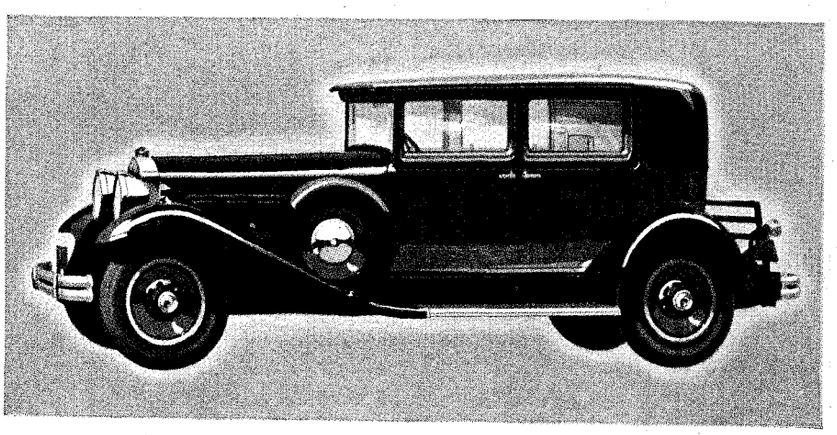
The patronage of Beau Brummell, that famed exquisite of the 18th century, led his crony, the Prince of Wales, and the nobility of all England to the salon of the great Schweitzer, to whom the cut of a coat was a fine art

for A DISCRIMINATING CLIENTELE

The designing and building of a Packard calls for a finely balanced measure of many arts, crafts and sciences. Packard's mastery in each has resulted in a world-wide reputation for beauty, performance and long life.

Wherever Americans travel they are reminded of home and of their home land's preëminence in motor car design and manufacture by the frequent sight of the familiar Packard lines. For literally it may be said that the sun never sets on the Packard. More Packards are exported every year than any other make in its price class. In 1930 nearly *twice* as many Packards were sold in foreign lands as any other car costing over $2,000. Abroad as at home, Packard dominates the fine car market.

For the world has learned that Packard excellence, while higher in price, really costs no more when luxurious service throughout an unusually long life is considered. So Packard domestic and export sales alike continue to mount as more and more people advance themselves into Packard ownership—at ownership charges no greater than they have been used to paying.



PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

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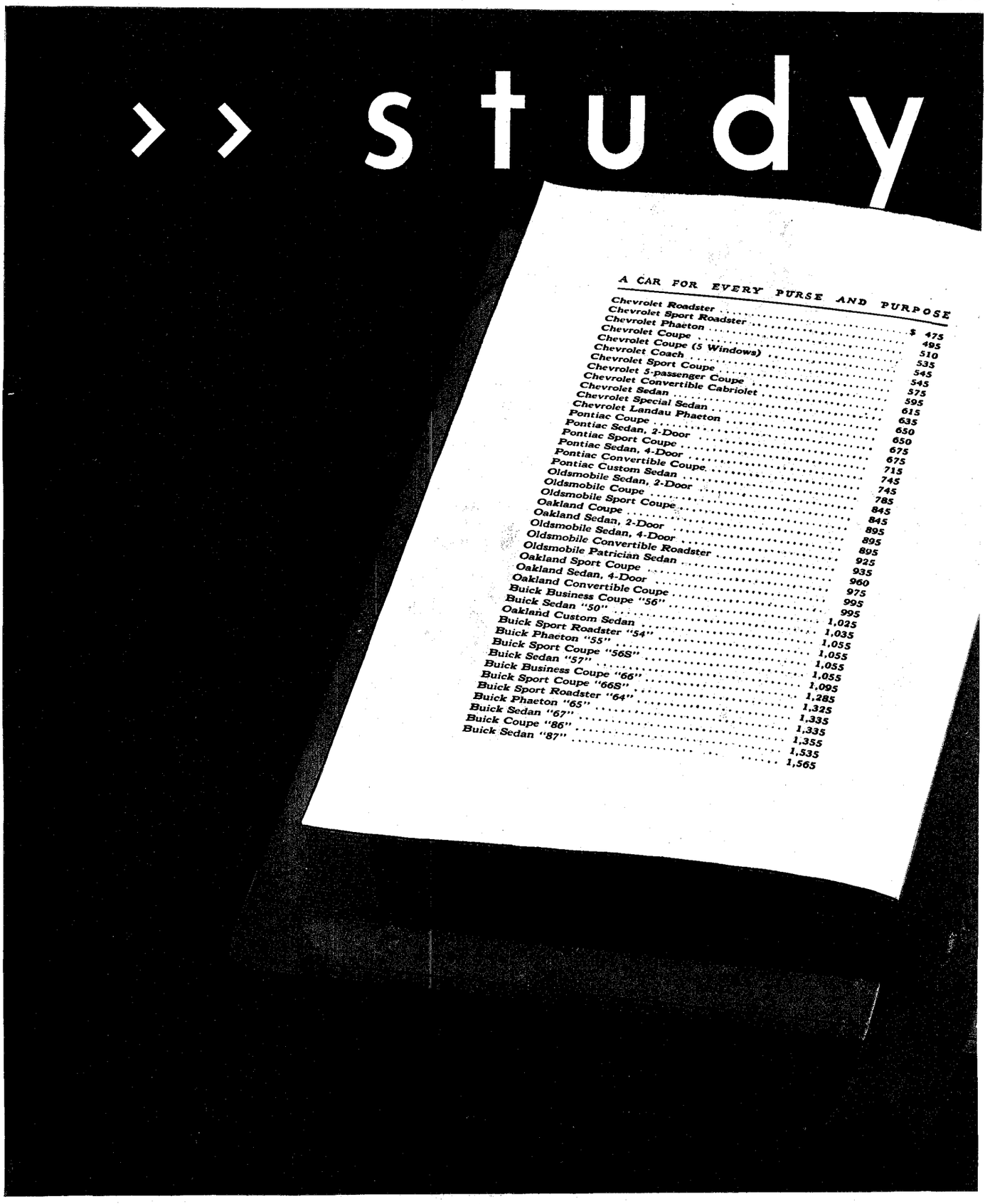
› › study
A CAR FOR EVERY PURSE AND PURPOSE
Chevrolet Roadster $ 475
Chevrolet Sport Roadster 495
Chevrolet Phaeton 510
Chevrolet Coupe 535
Chevrolet Coupe (5 Windows) 545
Chevrolet Coach 545
Chevrolet Sport Coupe 575
Chevrolet 5-passenger Coupe 595
Chevrolet Convertible Cabriolet 615
Chevrolet Sedan 635
Chevrolet Special Sedan 650
Chevrolet Landau Phaeton 650
Pontiac Coupe 675
Pontiac Sedan, 2-Door 675
Pontiac Sport Coupe 715
Pontiac Sedan, 4-Door 745
Pontiac Convertible Coupe 745
Pontiac Custom Sedan 785
Oldsmobile Sedan, 2-Door 845
Oldsmobile Coupe 845
Oldsmobile Sport Coupe 895
Oakland Coupe 895
Oakland Sedan, 2-Door 895
Oldsmobile Sedan, 4-Door 925
Oldsmobile Convertible Roadster 935
Oldsmobile Patrician Sedan 960
Oakland Sport Coupe 975
Oakland Sedan, 4-Door 995
Oakland Convertible Coupe 995
Buick Business Coupe "56" 1,025
Buick Sedan "50" 1,035
Oakland Custom Sedan 1,055
Buick Sport Roadster "54" 1,055
Buick Phaeton "55" 1,055
Buick Sport Coupe "56S" 1,055
Buick Sedan "57" 1,055
Buick Business Coupe "66" 1,095
Buick Sport Coupe "66S" 1,285
Buick Sport Roadster "64" 1,325
Buick Phaeton "65" 1,335
Buick Sedan "67" 1,335
Buick Coupe "86" 1,355
Buick Sedan "87" 1,535
1,565

GM
GENERAL MOTORS

In the markets of the world the General Motors Corporation is respected as a customer of importance, due to its large and varied purchases. This recognition assures choice selections of material, and quantity buying brings favorable prices. The purchasing activities of the Corporation are under the direction of experienced business men, and suppliers everywhere adhere closely to specifications with high regard for General Motors standards of quality. Thus unusual buying advantages are passed on to the public. They are sharply reflected in the outstanding values of General Motors cars.

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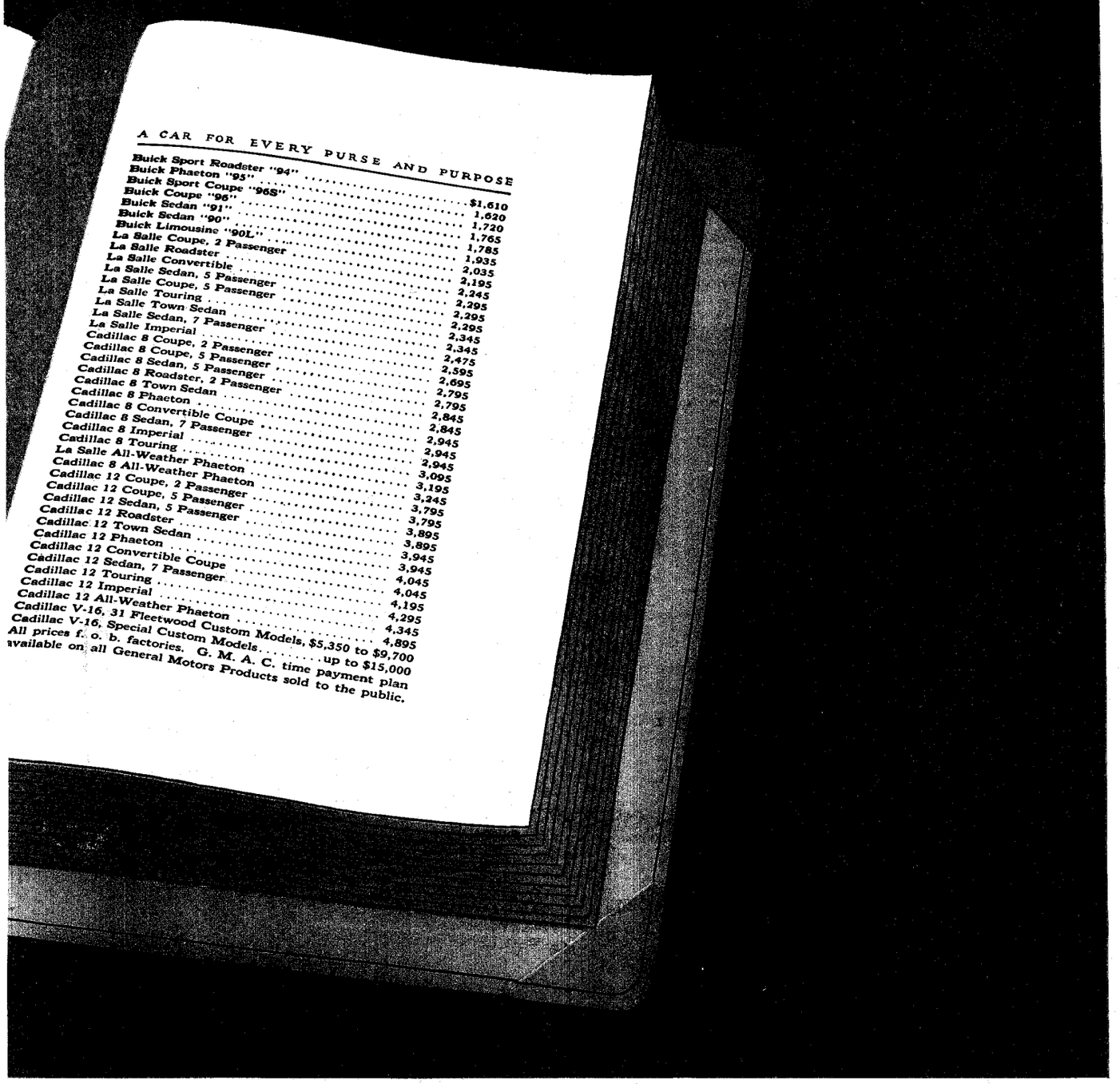
the value


A CAR FOR EVERY PURSE AND PURPOSE
Buick Sport Roadster "94" $1,610
Buick Phaeton "95" 1,620
Buick Sport Coupe "96S" 1,720
Buick Coupe "96" 1,765
Buick Sedan "91" 1,785
Buick Sedan "90" 1,935
Buick Limousine "90L" 2,035
La Salle Coupe, 2 Passenger 2,195
La Salle Roadster 2,245
La Salle Convertible 2,295
La Salle Sedan, 5 Passenger 2,295
La Salle Coupe, 5 Passenger 2,295
La Salle Touring 2,345
La Salle Town Sedan 2,345
La Salle Sedan, 7 Passenger 2,475
La Salle Imperial 2,595
Cadillac 8 Coupe, 2 Passenger 2,695
Cadillac 8 Coupe, 5 Passenger 2,795
Cadillac 8 Sedan, 5 Passenger 2,795
Cadillac 8 Roadster, 2 Passenger 2,845
Cadillac 8 Town Sedan 2,845
Cadillac 8 Phaeton 2,945
Cadillac 8 Convertible Coupe 2,945
Cadillac 8 Sedan, 7 Passenger 2,945
Cadillac 8 Imperial 3,095
Cadillac 8 Touring 3,195
La Salle All-Weather Phaeton 3,245
Cadillac 8 All-Weather Phaeton 3,795
Cadillac 12 Coupe, 2 Passenger 3,795
Cadillac 12 Coupe, 5 Passenger 3,895
Cadillac 12 Sedan, 5 Passenger 3,895
Cadillac 12 Roadster 3,945
Cadillac 12 Town Sedan 3,945
Cadillac 12 Phaeton 4,045
Cadillac 12 Convertible Coupe 4,045
Cadillac 12 Sedan, 7 Passenger 4,195
Cadillac 12 Touring 4,295
Cadillac 12 Imperial 4,345
Cadillac 12 All-Weather Phaeton 4,895
Cadillac V-16, 31 Fleetwood Custom Models, $5,350 to $9,700
Cadillac V-16, Special Custom Models ..... up to $15,000
All prices f. o. b. factories. G. M. A. C. time payment plan
available on all General Motors Products sold to the public.

GENERAL MOTORS CARS HAVE OUTSTANDING VALUE

CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE · OAKLAND · BUICK · LA SALLE · CADILLAC · BODIES BY FISHER

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The new Ford is an economical car to own and drive

THE new Ford is a splendid car to own and drive because of its attractive lines and colors, safety, comfort, speed, reliability and long life.

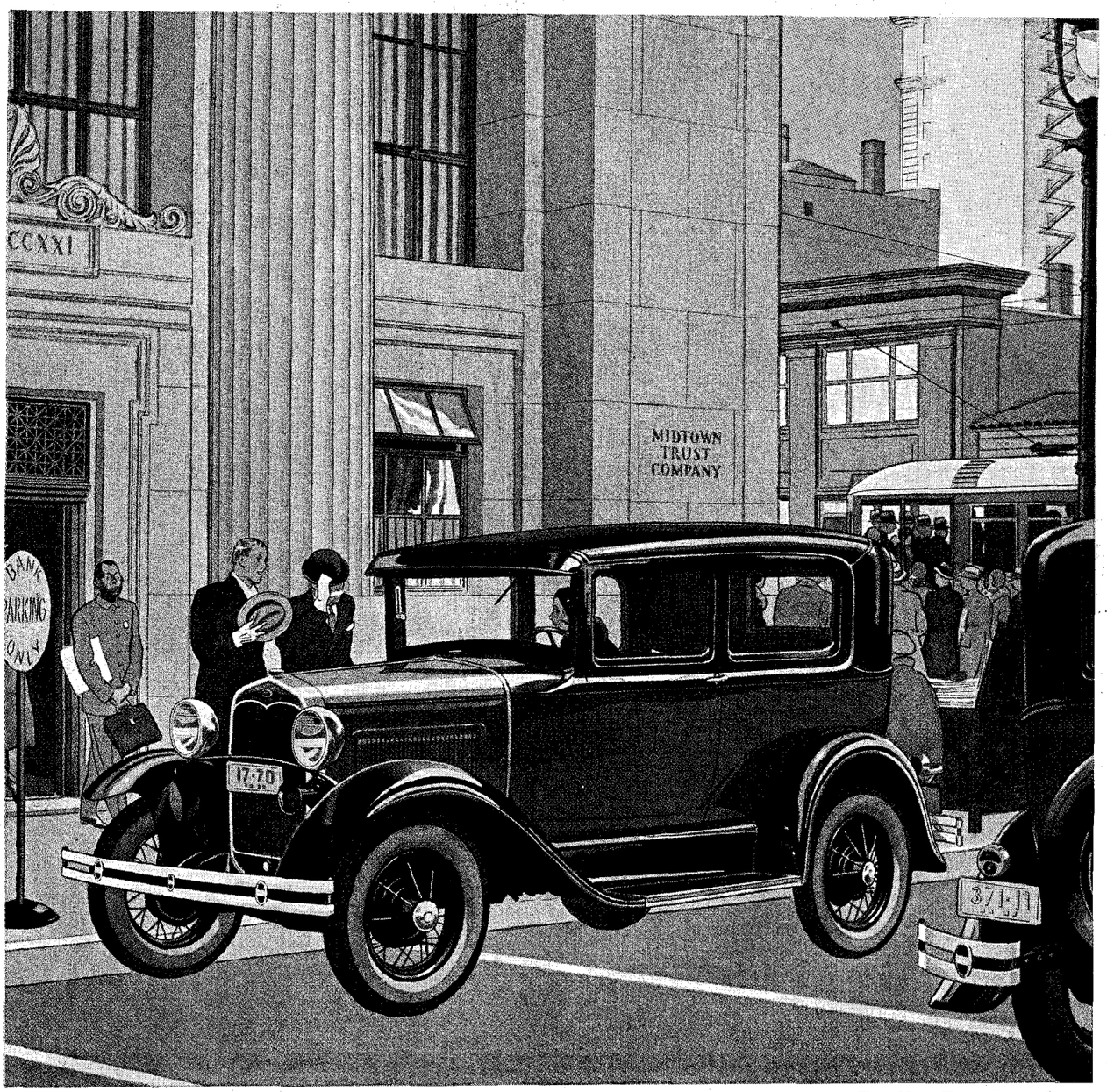
There are, in addition, three other features of importance to every far-seeing automobile owner . . . low first cost, low cost of operation, and low yearly depreciation.

During the life of the car, the day-by-day economy of the Ford will amount to considerably more than the saving on the first cost. You save when you buy the Ford and you save every mile you drive.

Evidence of the economy of the new Ford is shown in its selection by large industrial companies which keep accurate cost records. Many of these operate fleets of fifty, one hundred, and two hundred Ford cars and trucks. One company has eight thousand. The experience of these careful buyers is a dependable guide for you to follow in the purchase of a motor car.

The reasons for the good performance and economy of the new Ford are simplicity of design, high quality of materials, and care in manufacturing and assembling. Many vital parts are made to limits of one one-thousandth of an inch. Some to three ten-thousandths of an inch.

The more you see of the performance of the new Ford, the more certain you become of this fact. . . . It brings you everything you want or need in a motor car at an unusually low price. You may purchase it on convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.



THE NEW FORD TUDOR SEDAN

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(*Department continued from page 24*)

Larger Enlargements

PHOTOGRAPHIC ENLARGEMENTS of almost unlimited size may now be made from the tiniest negatives. This has been rendered possible by a chemical "smoothing out" of the tiny grains or scales hitherto inherent in the sensitive emulsion with which films are coated.

Among the results are that very small original negatives are as good as large ones, so that space for filing may be greatly reduced, and incidentally that in "photographing sound" for the talkies, ten times as many vibrations can be recorded, extending the range of the "talkies" to the highest soprano voices. We read, in the New York *Times:*

"Negatives less than a half-inch square were enlarged into photographic prints forty-eight times their size, yesterday, in the laboratory of Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, inventor, by a new method of film processing. This promises to exert a potent influence on the photographic and motion-picture industries.

"Heretofore, the enlargement of pictures has been limited to three and one-half diameters of the original negative, except in cases where extremely fine texture, slow-acting film or plates were used. In the process announced by Dr. Hutchison, even with the coarsest and fastest film used, the enlargements can be carried to unprecedented figures to produce prints clearer and more detailed than the tiny originals.

"The inventor came on the discovery as a result of being cramped for space in which to file more than 35,000 negatives.

"Failing in his attempt to apply sensitive chemicals to them without causing the scale which prohibits enlargement, by a simple chemical process he eliminated the scales without damaging the negatives, and turned them out as smooth as glass.

"Among the most important results is the possibility of widening the range of sound which may be recorded on a motion-picture film. It has hitherto been impossible to get more than 4,000 sound-vibrations photographed to the foot and have them distinct enough to be reproduced at high speed.

"Eliminating the scale from the films has made it possible to record more than 12,000 vibrations to the foot. Thus high soprano voices will be made available to the talking moving-picture."

Dr. Hutchison described the action as follows:

"The sensitizers on films and plates are in the form of scales, not visible in the film unmagnified, but on enlargement they distort the details.

"The simple expedient of flattening out the scales after the picture has been taken is the basis of the new process, and is done chemically before the sensitizers are made solid by the hypo bath in the development-room.

"It might appear that I have simply evolved a method of keeping my files in miniature; but I find that a question which has baffled the engineers of the motion-picture industry has been solved.

"We have recorded more than 12,000 voice vibrations each second in this laboratory, and have had perfect reproduction of the highest notes in music in a standard projection machine run at the proper speed."

DR. HUTCHISON explained that his process and the chemicals used cost less than 25 cents for each 100 feet of film treated and that the action was instantaneous. No special apparatus or film is necessary. Further:

"Among other uses to which the processed film may be put is in the production of a tiny camera. A camera small enough to be utilized as a dress-shirt stud will produce pictures which should be better than those now made by the most expensive and detailed professional equipment.

"In detective and espionage work such photography is in great demand, and travelers often miss the best records of unusual happenings because they have not at hand the necessary elaborate pictorial equipment, he pointed out.

"He also said that he had designed a camera which would make 1,000 exposures on a one-eighth-inch film, without reloading, and which can be held in the hollow of one hand."

Lights with a Dual Purpose

THE ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS OF THE FUTURE will kill two birds with one stone—they will not only furnish illumination, but their radiation will be health-giving, even as are the rays of the sun.

This hope is editorially extended to us by an editorial in *Power Plant Engineering* (Chicago). The result, we are told, is to be brought about by the use of ultra-violet rays.

Quartz mercury arc lamps, potent radiators of ultra-violet, have been used by physicians for many years, but only recently, lamps of a similar nature, safe for public use, have been made generally available. One is shown in the illustration. The transformer, which is essential for its operation, is located in the base of the standard. Says the magazine named above:

Courtesy of the General Electric Company, Cleveland, Ohio

Light and Health

At the same time are afforded by a floor-lamp that sheds illumination while it also gives off ultra-violet rays.

"The latest efforts have been toward producing lamps that simulate sunlight. Lamps of this kind are already available, and, while they have been sold primarily for purposes of home treatment, they are beginning to be considered as sources of general illumination.

"There can be no question that the illuminating-engineer of the future will design lighting installations with the view of not only enabling us to see but also of keeping us healthy. From such artificial sunlight, no less benefit is to be expected than from midsummer sunlight—much more, in fact, than is obtained from summer sunlight in smoky cities and from winter sunlight everywhere in middle and higher latitudes.

"Particularly in industry where workers are required to spend most of the daylight hours indoors and in offices where the biological effectiveness of natural light is practically lost, this type of lighting will prove of immense benefit."

The Meuse Valley Fog: Science's Verdict

THO the scientific commission charged with the investigation of last December's "poison" fog, in Belgium, has not made a formal report, some of its findings are probably anticipated in an article recently published in the Manchester *Guardian*, by Chairman Melland of the British National Smoke Abatement Society, who visited Belgium and interviewed a member of the commission. Says Mr. Melland:

"As regards the cause of the tragedy, the outstanding point seems to be that in Liége, with its population of three-quarters of a million, where the fog was also very dense, nothing abnormal happened. The fog was intense, but clean, for in Liége, as in most continental towns, there is practically no smoke. All the abnormal deaths occurred in the towns on the banks of the Meuse between Liége and Huy, a distance of about twenty miles. In this area there are probably sixty different kinds of industrial establishments, notably zinc and other foundries. Sulfur dioxid was given off by some of these processes; also hydrofluoric acid and, probably, small quantities of arsenic compounds. It is difficult to decide otherwise than that the gaseous fumes from the industrial chimneys, imprisoned in the fog, were mainly responsible for the casualties."

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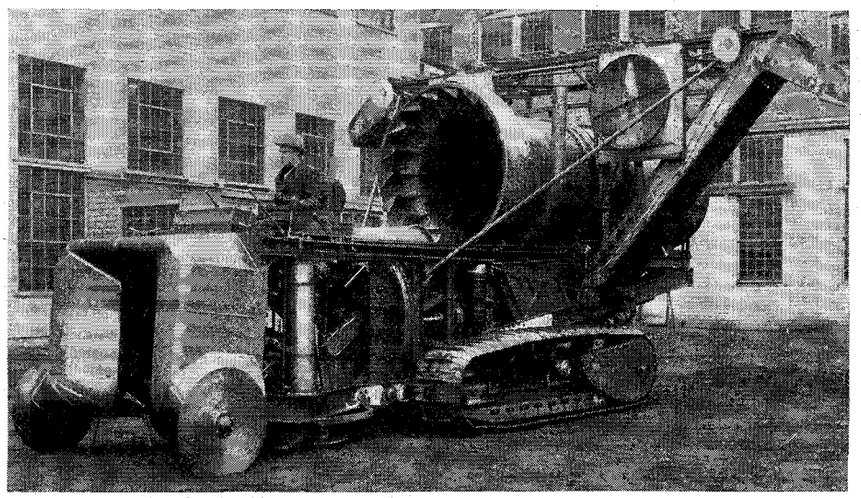
Harvesting Sugar-Cane by Machinery

A NEW MECHANICAL HARVESTER, recently set to work on Florida sugar plantations, may prove a boon to sugar-growers in much the same way as the combination harvester has to the Western wheat-farmer.

The Southern planters already see in imagination the Everglades pouring tons of raw sugar into future refineries at Miami.



Does the Work of 200 Sugar-Cane Harvesters

The new machine which is expected to "revolutionize the world's sugar-cane industry."

What this revolutionary machine is like and how it works, we are told at length by the Florida papers. Says *The Tribune* (Tampa):

"A new era in sugar-cane harvesting dawned in Florida to-day.

"Seven huge harvesting-machines, each designed to cut 500 tons a day, took to the undulating fields of the Southern Sugar Company in the Everglades, near here, for the first time in the history of the industry, and eight more similar harvesters are to be put to work shortly.

"Capable of doing the work of 200 hand-laborers, sugar men say they expect the harvester to do for the cane-growers what the combine has done for wheat-farmers in the Middle West.

"P. G. Bishop, receiver for the sugar company, estimated that with the harvesters in operation, the company could reap a net profit of $1,500,000 from this year's crop.

"Sugar-company officials said it would take until May to complete harvesting the huge crops with the machines which were perfected after fifteen years of experimentation.

"Turning on its own axis, the machine is driven by two gasoline-engines mounted on an endless track. Cane is thrown into a steel maw by two rows of steel mandibles, which flip out and gather in the stalks, and then disappear into the throat of the machine. The cane then goes on a conveyor, and as it vanishes, a rotating chopping-knife, mechanically timed, cuts the cane leaves and tops into small pieces.

"From the choppers, the cut cane is elevated to two large rotating-drums, moving in opposite directions, through which powerful blasts of air are forced, blowing leaves, tops, and rubbish out of the rear of the machine.

"The cane falls into another conveyor and is lifted overhead into a wagon drawn alongside the machines, which, equipped with lights, can be operated also at night.

"Sugar men say the harvesters, with knife-fitted disks, can cut the stalks close to or under the ground, thus utilizing the butts, which have high sugar content. Heretofore, the hand method of harvesting left the stalks in the ground. The saving made possible, they said, would pay for the operation of the machines."

FURTHER particulars and predictions are broadcast by the Miami *Daily News*, as follows:

"As with the harvester, gin, weaving-machines, washing-machines, draft animals, so it now is with cane.

"For the first time in its history it is being commercially harvested by machine. Just as the combines slash their way through the wheat fields of the Northwest, seven newly perfected cane-harvesters, the first ever used commercially, have begun the gigantic task of harvesting $4,000,000 worth of sugar-cane from 20,000 acres of rich, black Florida Everglades muck-land. Within a week eight more machines will be in operation, a total of fifteen in all, each doing in a day the work of about 200 cane-cutters with the traditional machete.

"It may seem hard to believe that the machine does it better, but one need merely see the even distribution of the stript leaves and other débris in the fields gone over by machines, utilized as mulch, then note the uneven piles of lengthy stalks and leaves left by hand labor, to realize this.

"Hand labor ties up innumerable wagons, these on the field for hours and days, while the cane is stript and cut into lengths after harvesting. The machine also cuts up the cane into short lengths suitable for the mill, upon arrival there. Hand labor necessitates another operation after the mill is reached.

"The machine, which it is predicted will revolutionize the world's cane-sugar industry, is the invention of Ralph S. Falkiner of Australia, and is the result of nineteen years' continuous research and experiments. Under an arrangement with Falkiner, the Dahlberg interests built one of these machines last summer, and tested it out on the Southern Sugar Company's properties here, where more than 150,000 acres of the Florida Everglades are being reclaimed for sugar production. As a result, Dahlberg had Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee build fourteen additional machines in order to harvest this year's crop, and these are now being placed in operation."

The Deadly Home

HOME IS A DANGEROUS PLACE, remarks *The Ohio Health News* (Columbus).

More than half the deaths due to falls, in Ohio during the first ten months of 1930, occurred in the home, where safety should begin.

Fifty per cent. of the fatal falls were among persons past middle age, which would indicate that educational campaigns for safety must be emphasized in the home, among citizens in this age group. It goes on:

"Many falls were contingent upon poor illumination and ill-designed stairways, or due to falling out of bed, in bathtubs, from stepladders, over chairs, from porches, on loose carpets, and out of windows.

"Many of the falls were preventable, including a large proportion due to personal carelessness; but a large number were influenced by inherent faults of mechanical or structural detail.

"Death records filed with the State Division of Vital Statistics, during the past sixteen years, showed 35 per cent. increase in the number of deaths from falls, of which 52 per cent. were males and 48 per cent. females. In 1914 there were fifty-eight males and forty-two females in every 100 fatalities. Male deaths continued to predominate each year until 1922, when women took the lead. It is interesting to note that deaths from this cause among women have increased more rapidly than male deaths until, in 1929, analysis of every 100 fatal falls showed fifty-one women and forty-nine men. This percentage is significant in view of the fact that population percentages are fifty-one male and forty-nine female.

"The first ten months of 1930 developed records of 1,209 deaths due to falls, with 609 in the home, 142 in industry, and 205 in the streets, around the premises, and in public places. In 251 reports, the place of accident was not indicated.

"Cause of the accident was given on 196 records as falling down-stairs; on fifty-five as falling from ladder or scaffold; on sixteen as falling from or over chairs; thirteen persons fell from trees and died, and twenty-five tript over carpets or rugs in the home. On 904 records this detail of the accident was omitted."

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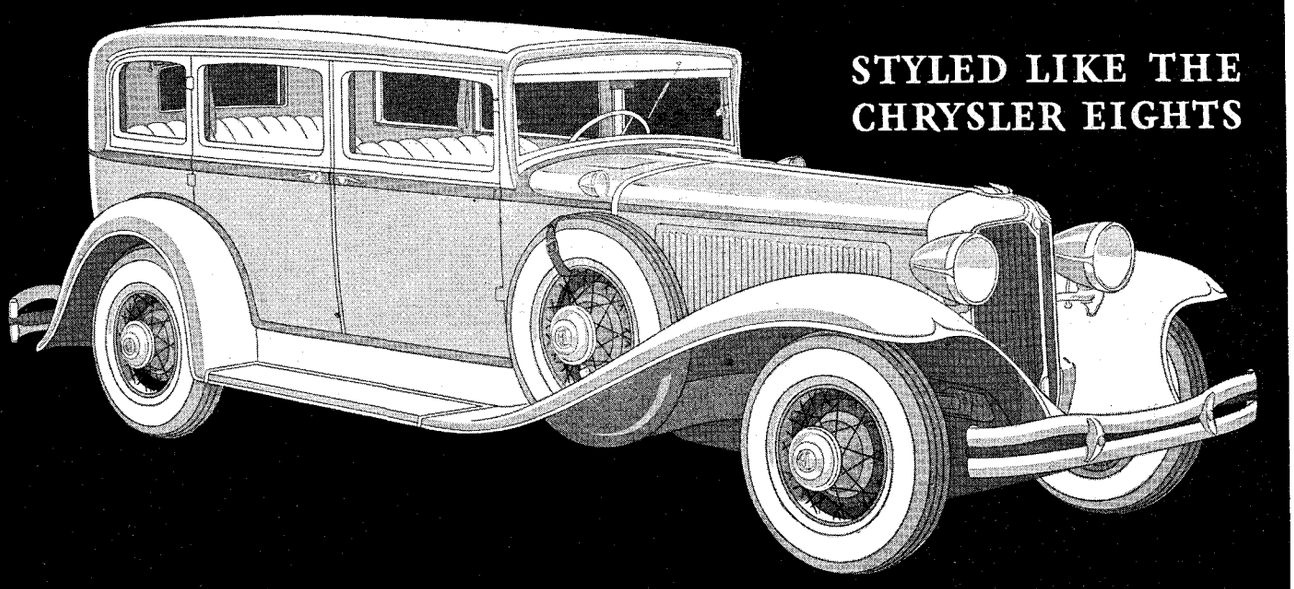
AN ENTIRELY *New*

CHRYSLER SIX

STYLED LIKE THE CHRYSLER EIGHTS



CHRYSLER now proudly presents a new Chrysler Six styled in the manner of the Chrysler Straight Eights — a very remarkable new Six at a very remarkable low price. It has a heavy double-drop frame with the great advantage of an extremely low center of gravity. The low-swung unity of chassis and body results in unusual smartness, perfect balance, greater steadiness and real safety at all speeds. It has a long, easy-riding wheelbase of 116 inches . . . It has a big 70-horsepower engine . . . It has a modern safety body of strong steel, solidly welded, with no joints to cause squeaks . . . It has self-equalizing weatherproof internal hydraulic brakes . . . It has hydraulic shock absorbers . . . It has adjustable front seat . . . It has five wire wheels at no extra cost . . . It has everything it needs to be the outstanding value among sixes. The performance of the new Chrysler Six is really something to experience. Something to get excited about. Something that says better than words can say: "*This* is a *great* motor car."

AT A LOW PRICE

$895

SEDAN—F. O. B. FACTORY

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Watching Jungle Gangsters Fight and Feast

A TROOP OF BABOONS flit through the forest—grimacing caricatures of humanity, distorted, demoniac, dangerous.

We watch their rude sport in the heart of darkest Africa as intimately as if they were alley cats in our own back yard.

When Leo Leaps, He Seldom Goes Hungry

But hark! Their chattering is interrupted by the hunting cry of a hungry leopard.

Whoops! A sudden noisy flight of baboons over the rocks.

And now we see his spotted lordship, a magnificent creature, three yards of tawny cat with topaz eyes and bristling whiskers. Catching the scent of a hoped-for dinner, he wheels with quickened steps toward the scene of the monkeyshines.

Hello! A solitary baboon has loitered behind his comrades and is cracking nuts on a rock.

His spotted lordship leaps—strikes!

Master Baboon leaps, too, strikes back, bites, scratches, and squeals like mad. He is as big as some high-school boys, as tough as steel, and full of dynamite. His shrieks, mingling with the leopard's snarls and growls, bring the other baboons careering back to the rescue.

With hair on end and fangs bared, they attack the leopard front and rear, darting in and getting away before he can land a blow.

Wounded, worried, and outmaneuvered, he beats a retreat.

The vegetarians, the grotesquely near-human grimacers, have won a victory over the bloodthirsty spotted demon, and the full-fledged humans in the orchestra and balcony seats attest their pleasure with a round of applause.

For this little episode of jungle life occurs in a screen play, "Trader Horn," which excites amazement by its shots of African big game on the rampage.

"THOSE strange and terrifying sounds you heard in the vicinity of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street," writes Martin Dickstein in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "were perhaps the angry growlings of lions fighting over the carcass of some unwary antelope in one of the thrilling scenes at the Astor Theater. Or," he continues:

They might have been the terrified squeals of some of the Astor's more emotional first-nighters, who, it is very probable, had never before been confronted with so many blood-freezing incidents in a motion-picture production.

Surely what Director W. S. Van Dyke has brought back from the African jungle is a series of audible-film incidents, which, for sheer thrills and undiluted realism, have never been surpassed.

Not even in such memorable jungle adventures as "Simba" and "Chang" has the screen revealed such amazing photographic achievements as those which hold the spectator spellbound in "Trader Horn."

At the Astor you may see a charging rhino gore to death a native hunter before your eyes, see a pack of hyenas successfully fight off a hungry and ill-tempered leopard, and a lion dropt in his tracks by a well-directed spear just as he is springing at his tormentors.

LIONS! They are the gangsters of "Trader Horn," and perhaps its best actors. They ignore the camera entirely and go about their leonine business with hungry concentration.

We see one leap on an antelope, or a springbok, or something, and the two roll over in a snarling, screaming scuffle of horns, hoofs, claws, and teeth.

Four or five other lions come butting in while the lucky hunter is beginning his dinner. He snaps at them furiously right and left. A leg of his kill is snatched away, and the robber gang fight over it with ear-splitting caterwauling.

In great disgust the killer picks up his kill and drags it to a safer place.

And now it occurs to three starving men that they might be lucky enough to frighten the lion away from his dinner. The human voice is said to have power over animals. It's worth trying.

Cautiously they approach, these three—*Trader Horn* and a white and a black companion.

The lion looks up. They shout and wave their arms. The lion growls and glares at them. They hesitate. He returns to his dinner.

They approach nearer. He looks up again. The maneuver is repeated, and eventually the lion actually abandons his kill and the men pounce upon the first meat they have had for

Hark to the Dreaded Tom-Tom! The Cannibals Are Coming!

The third figure from the reader's left is that of Trader Horn (without whiskers!).

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Study of Children at the Piano by Anton Bruehl

ADVENTURERS

Out to make their ways in the difficult modern world . . . eager, hardy, wide-eyed little things! How poignantly the wish rises that we might march ever in front of them clearing the way, taking the harder knocks and helping them over the rougher spots. But we *can* see to it that they start strong and healthy . . . that they learn how to meet and deal with those whom they will encounter . . . that from the magic resources of literature and art they will be able to gain an unfailing spiritual sustenance.

For this last, for an introduction to the rich cultural influences of art, there is no more alluring way than that which leads through the great songs and melodies of the world. And this introduction begins, in the homes of informed families everywhere, with instruction on the Steinway.

Instrument of nearly every great musician since the time of Liszt, sturdy, long-lived object of art, incomparable source of music in the great homes of Europe and America, the beautiful Steinway stands ready to assist in the preparation of your children for their coming adventure into life. It will enrich their spiritual resourcefulness . . . provide them with an accomplishment that will attract and entertain their friends . . . and distinguish, with all its finely tooled and polished grace, the cultural atmosphere of their home.

The Steinway harbors none of the distortive influences that lurk for young talent in inferior instruments, and is so ruggedly and perfectly constructed that its purchase represents an investment for even your children's children; yet this superb piano is sold on a plan that puts it easily within reach of the modest income.

A new Steinway Upright piano can be bought for a total as low as $875

A new Steinway Baby Grand at $1375

As the Steinway is made in New York City, this price, naturally, must be "plus transportation" beyond New York and its suburbs.

10% down balance in three years

Used pianos accepted in partial exchange. If there is no Steinway dealer near you, write for information to Steinway & Sons, Steinway Hall, 109 West 57th Street, New York.

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

STEINWAY

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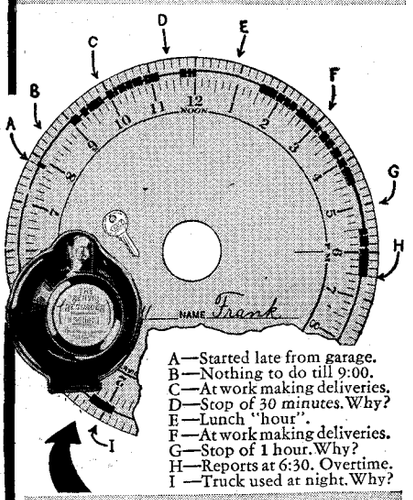
What's Your Truck Doing All Day?



This Little Device Tells Every Move the Truck Makes

SEE THAT CHART! Those wide heavy marks show just when your motor truck was working, and how long. ¶ In between are blank spaces that show idle time. The result is a complete record, in fact a picture of just what your truck did for the past 24 hours.

Save $500 per truck per year

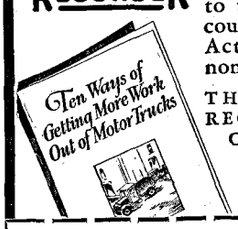
Motor trucks are expensive to operate. The running time of a truck costs from $3 to $5 an hour! That's why delays, *avoidable* delays, are so costly. Half an hour per day *avoidable* idle time easily costs you $500 per year. It's a big loss. That's why over 70,000 trucks are already *Servis Recorder* equipped.

These delays STARE out at you

When you can actually *see* these delays, you can stop them—easily. How?

THE SERVIS RECORDER

It's a fascinating story, but too long to tell here. The coupon brings it. Act today; that's none too soon!



THE SERVICE RECORDER CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

Write for it TODAY!

THE SERVICE RECORDER CO., LI
Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

Please send us, without obligation "10 Ways of Getting More Work out of Motor Trucks."

Company.....

Attention of.....

Street.....

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weeks. And now the heroine, a romantic figure founded on Rider Haggard's *She*, has fallen headlong while fleeing from leonine attentions.

She is lying stunned, when a lion discovers her.

In a moment of terrific suspense he gives one glad sniff at her neck, and is about to enjoy this juicy windfall, when something—the shouts of the men, perhaps—drives him away.

BUT these are only a few of the tense moments of a film which, we are assured, keeps audiences on the edge of their seats. Of its genesis, we are told by Al Sherman in the New York *Morning Telegraph:*

You have heard of the reputed adventures of the garrulous Trader Horn, who told tales of great daring to one Ethelreda Lewis.

This Miss Lewis in turn compiled these yarns of daring into a book that was taken up by the intelligentsia, the Literary Guild, and the ignorant, and hailed as a modern "Odyssey."

The movie moguls, interested by the phenomenal sale of this literary freak, decided that it would make worth-while film material. Forthwith a cast was chosen, a long trip to Africa was begun, and the cameras began to grind.

It took many months to decide that much of the film taken in Africa was not quite suited to the story planned, and several of the scenes were shot all over again in a convenient Hollywood location.

But, frankly, these local scenes were so cleverly placed into the picture that at a first view I could not tell which of the film is Hollywood and which is genuine Africa.

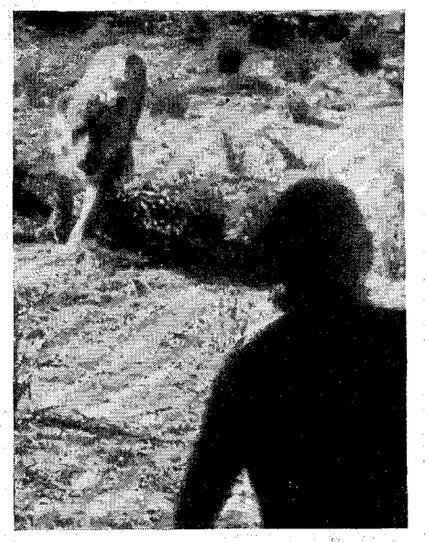
Harry Carey is excellent as *Trader Horn*, when he is not forced to spout philosophic phrases. Duncan Rinaldo is good looking as the hero, while Edwina Booth reveals unusual talent as the white goddess. Mutia Omoolu, native gun-bearer for Carey, runs away with the acting honors by simply remaining stolidly stoic throughout the film.

AND the crocodiles! Hundreds of them, and their acting is superb.

They wallow, they swish, they swim, they smile, they crawl, they run, they stretch their jaws, and in one shot they eat a man.

That is, they seem to.

Trader Horn and Omoolu, his Man Friday, are halted in their flight from cannibals by a rivulet alive with crocodiles. *Horn* cuts a stout creeper and swings himself across—the crocs snapping at his



Just Before the Lion Charges

The dark figure is that of Mutia Omoolu, who kills Leo with his spear.

curled-up feet. Man Friday follows his example, and they go into hiding.

Louder rolls the tom-tom, and the cannibals arrive.

One of them finds the cut creeper and tries to cross the stream.

He plunges in.

THE water boils with scaly competition, in the midst of which a long pair of jaws appears above the surface, chewing vigorously. The scrambling of the others can be plainly seen as they surge hither and thither, sometimes turning up their white bellies in the excitement.

If a living man has not been actually devoured by crocodiles, the shot has been managed with diabolical skill to create that illusion.

Or is it the result of a horrible accident, by which some African savage or Hollywood extra has been immolated on the altar of realism?

No, we are assured, nothing like that.

Then how—? Tut tut! The possibilities of movie photography are inexhaustible.

A Tender Young Heroine Would Make a Swell Dinner

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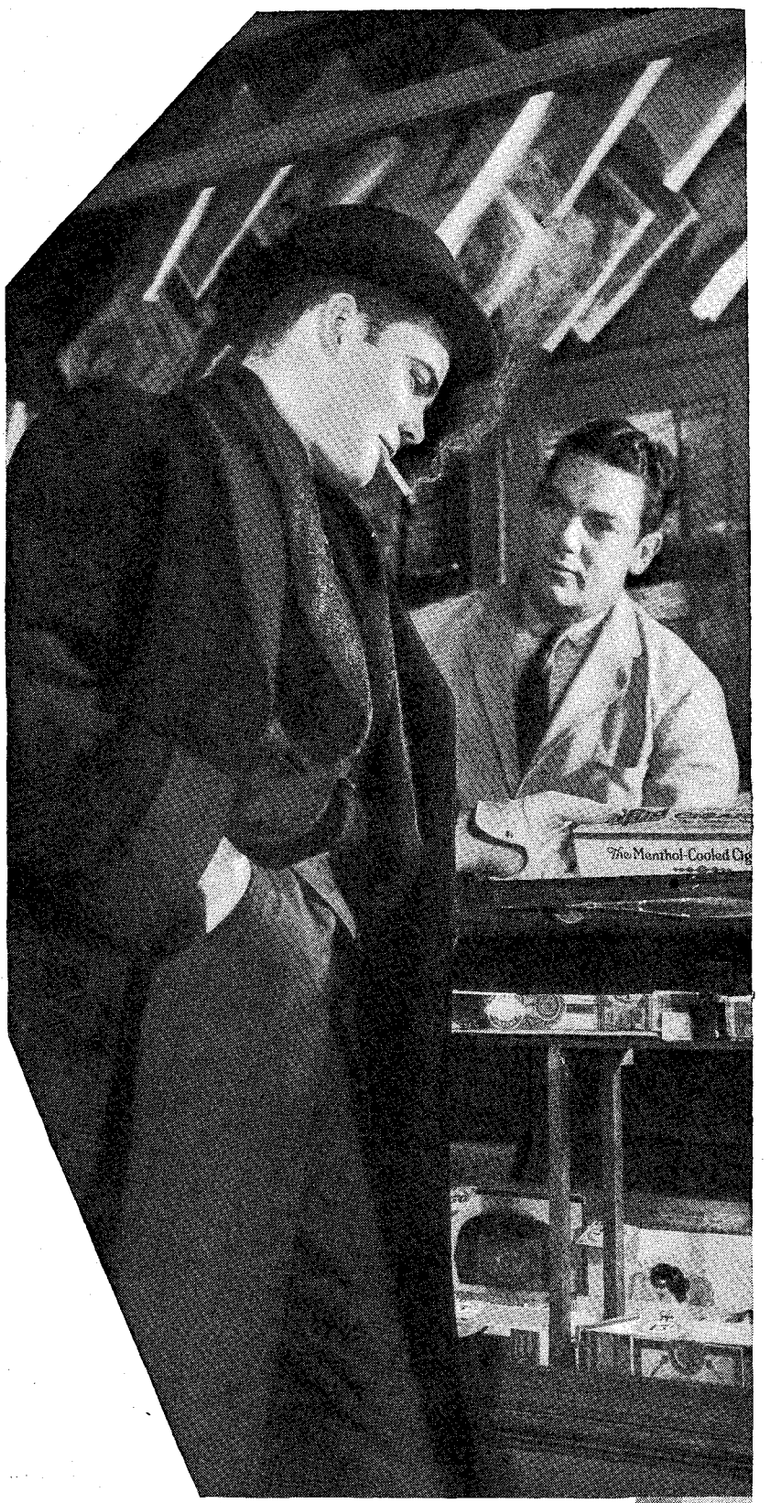

THE CARTON-A-WEEK SMOKER* EXPLAINED

"Because it's the Clean Taste"

"It's not only because of Spud's cooler smoke," he said, "it's also on account of Spud's cleaner taste. No matter if you smoke two packs a day, Spuds always leave your mouth clean and moist-cool and comfortable. That's great for a heavy smoker like me . . ."

Heavy smoker or light smoker, ladies and gentlemen . . . Spud's cooler, cleaner smoke is proving itself to new thousands of smokers daily . . . showing them what it means to be mouth-happy . . . the new freedom in old-fashioned tobacco enjoyment.

* One of those interviewed in our recent survey amongst America's 2,000,000 Spud smokers.

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20 FOR 20c (U. S.) . . . 20 FOR 30c (CANADA)

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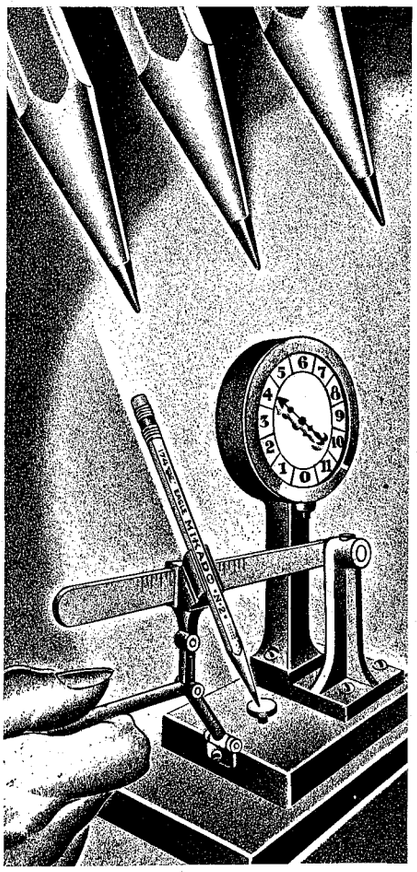

This scientific testing machine, an invention of our own laboratory, guarantees that the points of Eagle Mikado pencils will stand more pressure than you put on them. We prove this by hundreds of strength tests made on Mikado pencil points every day. Another reason why Mikado is the world's biggest selling 5c pencil.

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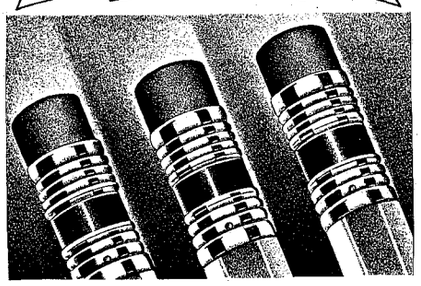


Why Sparrows Leave Russia

"KEEP ready 13,530 sparrows."

What a strange command! But altho the officials of a certain Russian village may have wondered at it, they hastened to obey. All Soviet comrades "do what they're told—and more," Frederick Oechsner assures us in a copyrighted cable from Berlin to the New York *Sun*.

The village, we read, "hunted sparrows by day and by night. Mass meetings were held to put the big sparrow-message across. Chasing sparrows became a patriotic duty, a frenzy, as if the welfare of the whole Five-Year Plan depended upon the rounding up of 13,530 twittering gray birds."

But perhaps it will be well to go back and explain how this strange situation came about. To Berlin, via a leak in *Pravda*, official newspaper at Moscow, writes Mr. Oechsner, "comes a commentary on Russian psychology and the rigid regimentation developed under the Soviet régime." Further, and more to the point:

In the city of Elan, Comrade Vorobiev, local boss, received from Moscow a certain instruction which was to be relayed by telegram throughout his district.

It wound up with the words, "Keep ready," stereotyped motto under the Five-Year Plan. All official Soviet messages, it seems, contain the cheering injunction.

In relaying this message, a correspondence serial number, 13530, was added after "Keep ready," and Vorobiev, grumbling at the delays of his subordinate, dashed off his signature. Wires burned with the ukase. What it was about, does not matter here.

What does matter is how the message looked when it was received in the village telegraph-station.

It is important to realize that the meaning of the name "Vorobiev" is "sparrows." Obviously, since all letters in telegrams are capitals, the finale of the instruction read, "Keep ready 13,530 sparrows."

So the village set to work. And while the sparrow round-up was under way, we read:

A commission of court officials from the district seat arrived to transact legal business.

Local authorities told them regretfully that they had come at an unfortunate moment, that the village was engaged to the last man in carrying out an order from the Kremlin.

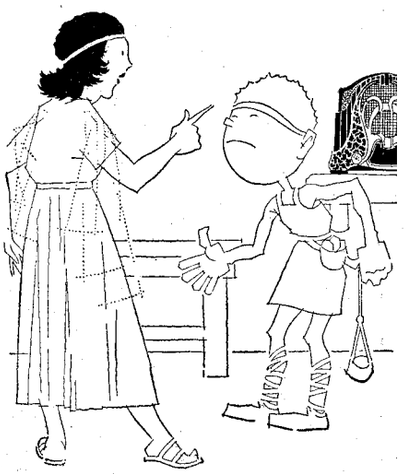
Refusing to confess ignorance of such weighty matters, the visiting dignitaries declined to probe the facts, but agreed to help catch sparrows.

By the time 2,000 of the pesky birds had been lodged in a barn, the cats heard about it. They conducted a punitive expedition one night and slew two hundred birds.

It was decided to send a petticoat deputy, Comrade Emelianova, to the head office at Elan for further advice.

Frankly, it would not be proper to translate into English what old Vorobiev told her there. It was enough to send her scuttling back home to call off the bird-hunt in accents wild.

Famous Anachronisms No. 2

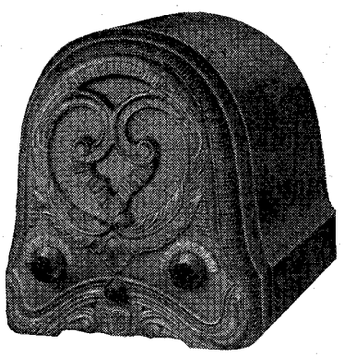


Mother to David:

"I know you killed Goliath . . .

***I was there with a* CROSLEY!"**

WHEN David came home with an additional three inches chest expansion after the big bout his mother immediately took him down. "I know just how you did it, Davy darling," said mama. "A toe-hold, an airplane slam, and you had him . . . just like that. Remarkable, son, but still more remarkable the radio account of the fight from that great distance."



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Complete with tubes

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Home of *"the Nation's Station"*—WLW
Powel Crosley, Jr., *President* Cincinnati

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CROSLEY RADIO

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Dixie Inflamed by a Corn-Pone Tempest in a Potlikker Kettle

TO dunk or not to dunk? That is the question which for a moment lately seemed to menace the boasted solidity of the Solid South.

How should corn pone be eaten in conjunction with potlikker? Should you dunk the pone, or crumble it and pour the potlikker over it?

"Dunk!" cried that doughty battler, Huey P. Long, LL.D., Governor of Louisiana, and Senator-elect.

Horrified, our venerable contemporary, the Atlanta *Constitution*, fought against such an idea.

"Crumble!" it shrieked from the ramparts.

And all America stood by in breathless suspense.

Corn pone, we assume, is known to all of our readers, but potlikker is another matter. It is a perfectly legal fluid which may be inadequately defined, according to the New York *World*, as "the by-product of a mess of greens boiled with a piece of pork or hog-jowl."

When *The World* hints that this definition is inadequate, it is thinking of the time Marse Henry Watterson needed a column in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, to convey some idea of the delights of this favorite Southern concoction.

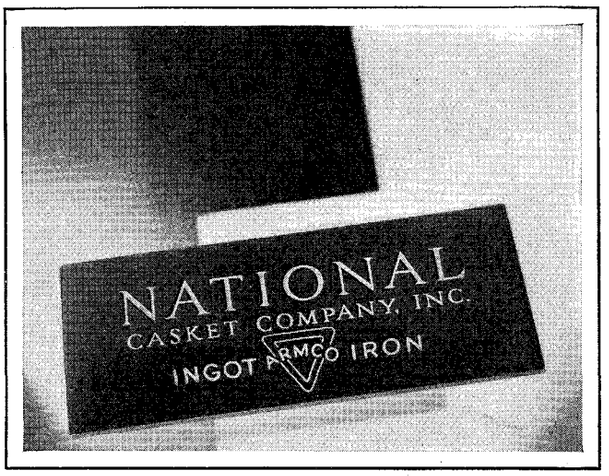
Dunk probably is familiar to all. But just to be sure that no one is in the dark, we turn to an Associated Press dispatch to read:

> Dunk is not yet in the dictionary, but the controversy as to whether corn pone should be dunked or crumbled in potlikker may force it to the attention of the dictionary makers.
>
> Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, managing editor of the Funk & Wagnalls dictionary, found the word came from the German *tunken*, meaning to dip or immerse, and is used by the Pennsylvania Dutch, who spell it *dunke*. Its past participle is *gedunkt*. The word is included in the Pennsylvania German dialect dictionary.

Now let's go.

The battle started in this manner, according to *The Constitution:*

> In an Associated Press story from Baton Rouge, printed in *The Constitution*, Governor Long asserted that when eating potlikker and corn pone, the cornbread is dunked in the ambrosial liquid so ardently cherished by every true Southerner. In order that this inaccuracy might be slain at its source, the editor of *The Constitution's* Corn Pone and Potlikker Department appended the following footnote:
>
> "The statement in the foregoing dispatch to the effect that potlikker is an essence in which corn pone is dunked is questioned. As a matter of fact, corn pone, so called, that can be dunked is not genuine corn pone, despite the assertion of Governor Long to the contrary."
>
> When the foregoing statement was brought to Governor Long's attention, he sent the following impassioned demand for a retraction:
>
> "In your paper you undertake to ques-



CHOOSE A MAN
worthy of this sacred trust

INDISPENSABLE are the funeral directors of your community. Some day you will probably have to call on one of them to serve you. And, unless previous experience has already solved the problem, it is not always easy to select the man best able to help you in this time of need.

One safe guide to follow is record of service. Another is the recommendation of friends.

It is also reasonable—as in other businesses—to judge a man by the quality of merchandise he carries. Thus, the fact that a funeral director sells National caskets shows that he believes in recommending the best.

And this man usually takes pride in identifying himself, for National caskets are the products of a company whose reputation for reliability covers more than half a century. It is reasonable to assume that a man who carries such high quality merchandise has similarly high standards of service.

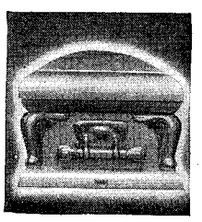
There are competent funeral directors in every community. But when the actual necessity arises there is little time to choose carefully. Would it not be wise to investigate now, so that you may be assured of capable, sympathetic service?

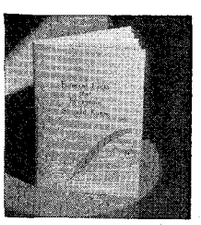
Every National casket bears a small trade mark as a definite guarantee of the quality of materials and workmanship. Ask your funeral director to point it out to you. National caskets are sold only through funeral directors—men who believe in recommending the best and in serving their clients well.

* * *

As a guide in settling many unfamiliar details, we have published "Funeral Facts." Any funeral director who sells National caskets can supply this booklet. Or we shall be glad to send one or more copies in a plain envelope on request. Write to Dept. D-3, 60 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

A National Armco Ingot Iron Design. The illustration shows plainly the position of the National trade mark. It appears in the same place on every National casket.





Thousands of people in all walks of life have found the information the booklet, "Funeral Facts," contains extremely helpful. Write for your copy today.

NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY, INC.

Display Rooms in Twenty-seven Cities

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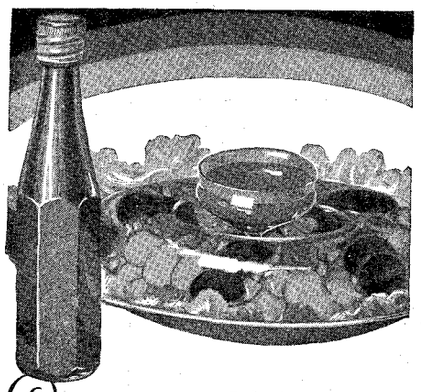

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Write for free copy of "Catsup and Chili Sauce in Attractive Ways"—a useful booklet from the AXA Library of DeLuxe Recipes. Address Dept. D-3

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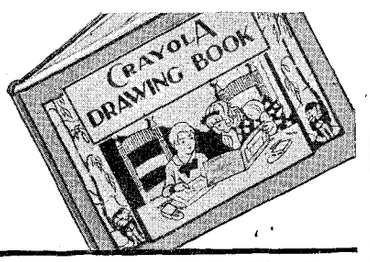

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Please send the CRAYOLA Drawing Book to .....
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tion my recipe for potlikker. I will stand for your questioning my political sagacity and legal capacity, but my recipe for potlikker is given out from a source that can not be questioned. I do not want anybody misled in the State of Georgia about this matter, so I demand immediate correction."

"Undaunted by the fiery words of the Stormy Pelican" of the Creole State, *The Constitution's* Corn Pone and Potlikker Editor shot at Governor Long the following burning counter-demand:

"Your telegram, filled with indignation and potlikker, is not clear. *The Constitution* did not question your recipe for potlikker, but it loyally controverted your assertion that when potlikker and corn pone are eaten in combination, the latter is dunked. *The Constitution,* which for more than sixty years has been a patriotic arbiter of all matters appertaining to potlikker, corn pone, dumplings, fried collards, sweet 'tater biscuits and 'simmon beer and 'possum, reiterates its assertion that corn pone is crumbled into the potlikker, and not dunked. If the foregoing statement puts the issue as you understand it, and our terminology is in agreement, then the battle line is drawn between these two points, and once more there will be waged a fight on a real American issue in which Prohibition will pale before a question that is genuinely fundamental."

To this demand Governor Long replied in part:

I cast my lot with the dunkers, and I shall be dunking it, along with multitudinous millions, long after your side of this business has "crumbled," not into potlikker but into confusion.

It has been almost impossible for the Democratic party to hold together on Al Smith and Prohibition and, as a Democrat, I truly hope *The Constitution* will do nothing to divide the party on the question of potlikker and the recognized, genuine exponent thereof. May I not have proper amends, if not correction?

Then the governors began to be heard from. The editor of *The Constitution's* Corn Pone and Potlikker Department received from John Garland Pollard, Governor of Virginia, the following:

"Record me against introducing another likker question to divide the ranks of democracy."

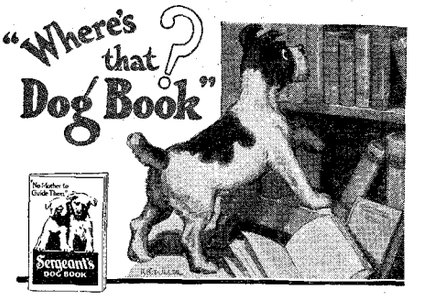
From Gov. W. H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray, of Oklahoma, comes the following typical response:

"I suggest we declare a truce between the opposing forces of the South battling over a question of whether corn pone should be dunked or crumbled into the potlikker until the leaders investigate the possibility of my favorite dish, hog jowl and poke salad. As for dunking or crumbling the corn pone, both sides are partly right. It should be crumbled as food for human beings and dunked as food for hound dogs."

Southerners in New York joined the battle, and, according to *The Herald Tribune:*

Even the use by Doctor-Governor-Senator Long of the verb dunked was attacked with all the fire of many a Southern soul. Soft-voiced gentlemen, ordinarily slow to anger, stood up in Manhattan yesterday, and branded the verb damyankee heresy. They said they had never heard it anywhere in Dixie. Down there

"Where's that Dog Book?"



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Sergeant's Dog Book contains a "Symptom Chart" that diagnoses dog diseases at a glance. Clear instructions are given for treatments. Interesting articles on feeding, rearing, breeding. 48 pages, fully illustrated. You owe it to your dog to have a copy. It may save his life. *It's Free.* Write for it.

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Our expert veterinarian will answer, without charge, questions about your dog's health. Write fully. Feed your dog Sergeant's Dog Food, the complete ration that contains plenty of freshly cooked beef . . . what your dog needs for stamina.

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The New Super-Lawn
instead of sowing seed, you plant stolons or the chopped grass—and in a few weeks you have a luxuriant lawn like the deep green pile of a Turkish carpet. Read all about this unusual grass in our illustrated booklet "Bent Lawns," *Mailed on request.*

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Burnt Orange	Sulphur Yellow	Cardinal
Deep Flesh	Salmon Rose	Canary Yellow
Lavender	Buttercup	Blush Pink
Buff	Cream	Violet
Ruby Red	Crimson	White
Orange	Deep Rose	And Others

These Seeds—20 Colors in packet (over 100 seeds), 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; 8 pkts., 50c; 20 pkts., $1.00.

Spring Catalog (233 varieties in natural colors) of Seeds, Bulbs, Shrubs, Roses and Perennials, mailed with every order or free on request.

F. B. MILLS, Seed Grower, Box 77, Rose Hill, N. Y.

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people may dip hot biscuits in gravy, or sop them in molasses, but they don't dunk. That is a Yankee word, the Southerners said, commonly used to describe the practise of dipping doughnuts or toast in coffee.

WHILE Irvin S. Cobb, of Paducah, Kentucky's favorite son, made public this new low-down on American history:

"The corn pone should be buttered while hot, and bites of it taken between sips of potlikker," he said. "This is an authoritative statement from one who was raised on potlikker. It is a fact generally overlooked by historians, that the real underlying cause of the Civil War was a Yankee coming down South and putting sugar in corn bread, and disparaging the merits of potlikker."

Emily Post, the Judge Landis of etiquette, proved diplomatic, according to the New York *Times*, in which she is quoted as saying, "The only thing I can offer is 'when in Rome, do as the Romans do.'

"If Governor Long stands stedfastly by dunking, those who oppose him ought to dunk when they dine with him. But when he dines with the exponents of crumbling, he ought to crumble."

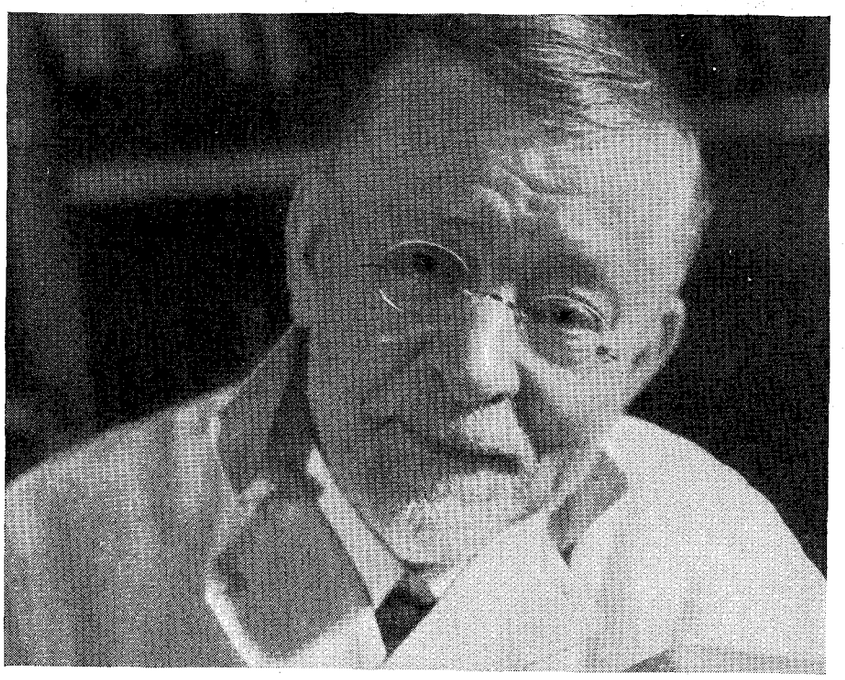
And so the battle rages, with many a newspaper and many a celebrity North and South joining in. On one point there seems to be unanimity. Corn pone and potlikker, however eaten, are something to write home about. Or rather there is almost unanimity.

Altho most newspapers, North and South, seem to regard the debate as good clean fun, some are rather out of sorts with the wranglers. Among these is the *Virginian-Pilot* of Norfolk, to which the discussion is "boloney." Thus *The Pilot:*

From Governor Long to the last expert, the whole pack of potlikker enthusiasts are striking attitudes. They are taking their stand for unrealities. They are conjuring up a South that is not now, if it ever was. They are exhibiting a species of professional Southernism that is part and parcel of the Old Massa concept of the cis-Potomac civilization. They are as far from actualities as when they dream of goatee colonels, bandanna neckerchiefs, and banjos underneath Southern moons.

The South, it seems impossible for the North to understand, is not any more given to strange gustatory antics than the country as a whole. It is a land of filling stations, sign boards, radios, electric refrigerators, and standardized breakfast cereals. It eats from the can just like the North. It absorbs potlikker in about the same proportion that Park Avenue drinks coffee from the saucer. But the South—God help it!—is the seat of a strange cult that pretends to see the virtue in all manner of dishes which not even the pretenders indulge in.

If Northerners seeking information want to get at the heart of the question, they can do it easily enough. Let them catch one Professional Southerner—any one—and pin him down to this question: When was the last time you either dunked or crumbled corn pone in potlikker? If he tells the truth, they will find that he has not done either since he could help it.



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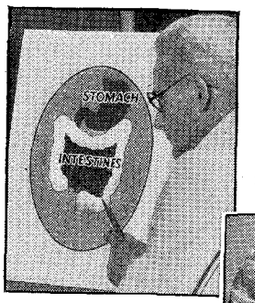

(*Left*) Poisons from sluggish intestines undermine health, physicians explain. Headaches, indigestion, etc., result. Eating yeast keeps intestines *clean*.

(*Right*) Eat Fleischmann's Yeast just plain, or in a third of a glass of water (hot or cold) or any way you like.

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(*Left*) "I want to say how Fleischmann's Yeast helped me," *writes* Mrs. M. E. Patterson, *New York*. "A friend recommended it for a sluggish system and indigestion. It proved a wonderful way to correct my trouble."

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Reshuffling Football's Ancient and Honorable Triple Alliance

WAR-CLOUDS are lowering in the "intercollegiate Balkans."

Instead of clarifying the situation, W. O. McGeehan writes in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "the celebrated Bingham-Kennedy pact" which brought about the resumption of athletic relations between Harvard and Princeton, and "from which, it was expected, a lasting intercollegiate peace might develop, seems to have upset the apple cart of intercollegiate diplomacy entirely; and it looks like war, with new intercollegiate alliances."

What was "characterized by the Harvard *Crimson* as 'a bolt from the Blue,'" Mr. McGeehan continues, "and by the Boston newspapers as 'a bombshell shot across the academic Balkans,'" came when Yale made its latest contribution to the winter's long argument over intercollegiate sport, principally football.

Dr. Butler of Columbia, our readers will recall, has suggested an athletic League of Nations. *The Yale Alumni Weekly* has suggested that Yale and a few like-minded institutions might bring about a desirable deemphasization of athletics by practising a certain amount of aloofness. There is a more or less general move among the leading colleges and universities of the country to abolish spring football practise. Pennsylvania is "reducing" its coaches to mere faculty rank. Harvard, beginning with 1932, will cut its football schedule to seven games. Harvard and Princeton are making up their athletic quarrel, and will soon be meeting in practically all sports but football.

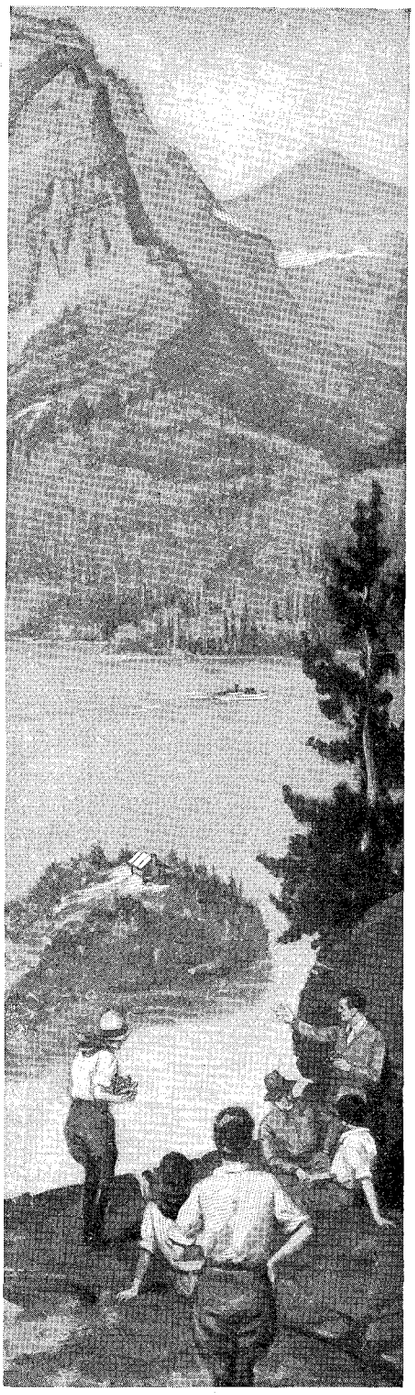
And now Yale, after years of giving the Harvard game the final and favored place on its program, announces that, altho continuing to meet each of these rivals annually as heretofore, it will rotate Harvard and Princeton in the honored position.

"Coaches, particularly players, and many undergraduates," we read in a Yale *Daily News* editorial, "have considered that the time has come when the Yale-Harvard tradition of placing each other last on their schedule has been apotheosized to a point where it smacked of overemphasis. By giving Harvard the 'most-favored-nation' right, Yale has discriminated against Princeton.

"She now considers Princeton as a legitimate rival on the same basis as Harvard; parity is thus assured."

And there is the further circumstance that the week before the Yale-Harvard game, the Cambridge team has usually met an easy opponent, while Yale has had the difficult Princeton game, which left its gridders in poor shape for the Harvard battle.

But this Yale-Harvard-Princeton situation is older than this winter. In the early history of the intercollegiate Balkans, says



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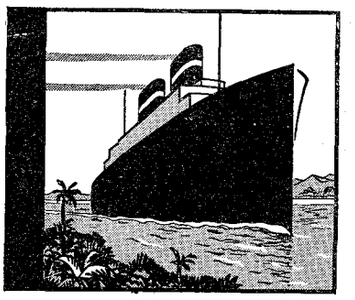

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Mr. McGeehan as we resume his *Herald Tribune* column:

There were three academic powers—Harvard, Yale and Princeton. For something like a quarter of a century these constituted a Triple Alliance, known as the Big Three. Their relations were fairly amicable, socially, athletically, and academically.

But a break came half a dozen years ago, a break which threatened the peace of the entire intercollegiate world. Princeton withdrew from the Triple Alliance and formed a Dual Entente with Yale. While this did not in any way affect the football entente existing between Harvard and Yale at the time, its effects were felt in other sections of the intercollegiate world.

There followed the celebrated severance of diplomatic and athletic relations between West Point and Annapolis and the break between Columbia and New York Universities. All through the intercollegiate states there was a reflected restlessness and increasing bitterness.

The position of Princeton as a collegiate power was lowered considerably. The status quo, so far as Yale and Harvard were concerned, remained unshaken. Yale and Harvard continued to regard the Yale-Harvard game as the climax of the football season, and the other collegiate states arranged their schedules accordingly.

As to the real reasons behind the break between Harvard and Princeton, there are various theories given by the best authorities on intercollegiate affairs. One theory is that some of the barbaric customs of the inhabitants of Princeton offended the more highly civilized people of the Balkan state of Harvard. The custom of snake-dancing was mentioned specifically.

A FEW days before Yale's announcement of the change in schedule, Mr. McGeehan tells us further:

William J. Bingham, representing Harvard, and Charles W. Kennedy, representing Princeton, met at a secret conference and arranged the celebrated Bingham-Kennedy pact, by the terms of which Harvard consented to resume athletic relations, but very gradually, with Princeton. This armistice was hailed as a step toward the restoration of the Collegiate Triple Alliance, and a step toward a lasting intercollegiate peace.

Then came the "bolt from the Blue," the "bombshell," or whatever it was. Jack Cates, minister for foreign athletic affairs at Yale, announced in effect that Princeton was no longer to be considered as one of the Chinese colleges by Yale. On the contrary, Princeton was to be treated as an equal of Harvard.

It had been the custom for Yale to end the football season with the game with Harvard. Minister Cates announced that, beginning with the current year, Princeton would alternate with Harvard in the place of honor on the Yale schedule. In vain it was pointed out that this would upset a tradition of thirty years.

But so the matter stands. Harvard diplomats are shocked by what might be termed the shirt-sleeve diplomacy of Jack Cates, of Yale. At Cambridge they are cut to the quick at the thought that Yale considers Harvard on the same plane with Princeton so far as intercollegiate relations are concerned.

There are all sorts of rumors, the most prevalent one being that it will end with a Dual Alliance of Yale and Princeton with Harvard taking the stand of splendid isolation so far as its football schedule is concerned.

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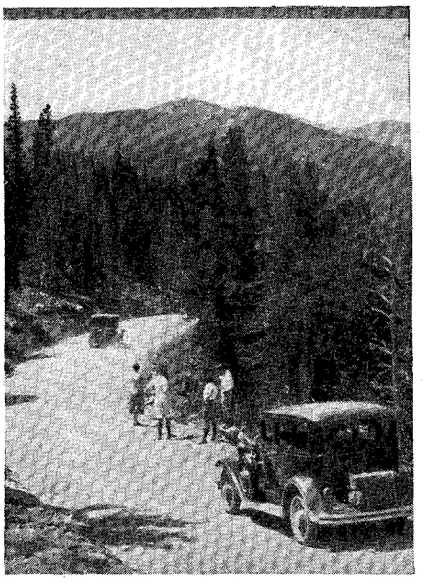

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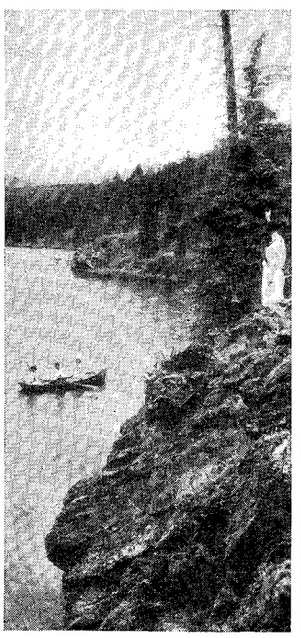

TOP LEFT: Annual July 4 Ski Tournament, St. Mary's Glacier. TOP RIGHT: Near Squaw Pass, in Denver Mountain Parks. CENTER: Grand Lake. LOWER: Colorado is the Leading Sugar-Growing State.

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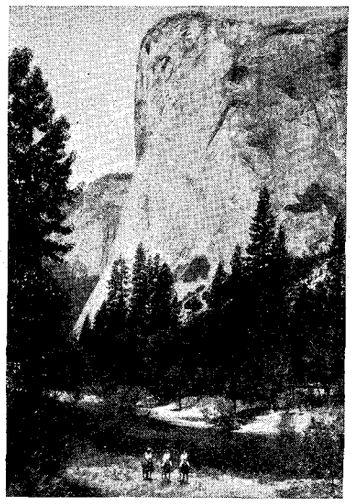

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

MR. FUNK's new volume, "Manhattans, Bronxes and Queens" (Robert M. McBride and Company) gathers up his engaging *vers-de-société* of our day, of which we have furnished samples from time to time. He tells us in a modest foreword that they "show only one side of Manhattan—the light, sophisticated, supposedly smart, and somewhat—I hope—amusing facets that flash and glitter as you casually turn the gem of the town around in your fingers." We cite three:

FROM A DOWNTOWN SKYSCRAPER

BY WILFRED J. FUNK

Over my ledger I can see
The giant ships go down the bay,
And there's no one of them but holds,
My heart aboard as stowaway.

And one will steam to China Sea,
And one will swing around the Horn
And, oh! I'd be a happy lad
If I were only sailor born.

One golden day I'll break my bonds
And close my books and wander free,
And then another pale-faced lad
Will add my figures up for me.

I SNAP MY FINGERS

BY WILFRED J. FUNK

Phyllis, if you feel a trifle—
Well, say, bored with our affair,
Please don't bother dear, to stifle
Any yawns—*I* do not care.

I myself am rather tired
Of your tirades. Go and pout
Somewhere else: I am no hired
Man for you to cuff about.

I'm no puppy: I can bristle
At a pretty girl's attack . . .
What was that, dear? Did you whistle?
Just a minute! I'll be back!

MY DINNER PARTNER

BY WILFRED J. FUNK

Her pretty lips were primed with wit
And perilously red:
I longed—I longed to—"Isn't it
A lovely day?" I said.

I heard her voice, oh, so discreet
And low, acknowledging
That I was right, the days *were* sweet
In very early spring.

And neither she nor I revealed
By any outward sign
The jungle thoughts that lay concealed
In her heart and in mine.

MRS. MANNIN is one of the disillusioned English women who find modern love a delusion. She confesses in *The Saturday Review* (London):

LOVE'S INADEQUACY

BY ETHEL MANNIN

I tore the heart out of a rose
And gave it to my lover;
O Rose without a Heart,
Look not so reproachfully!
It being done, I too could weep
For Love's inadequacy.

No man knows what love is,
Though all men love;
You had Perfume, Form, and Colour,
Beauty entire was crystallized
In one sweet trinity.
Alas for poor love's vanity,
That must steal Beauty to sustain
Its own inadequate poetry!

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PERHAPS you think that people no longer believe in fairies. Go to see "Peter Pan," or read this in *The Stepladder* (Cedar Rapids, Ia.):

PIXY PEOPLE

BY JANET MORRIS BANGS

I know pixy people
With eyes to see at night,
You can never hold them
When the moon is white,
Daft to dance a fairy ring
Till the dawning light.

They'll leave hearth fires burning
To tussle with the blast;
The world cannot possess them
For all its pains at last,
Folks that have a fairy
Tiptoe in their past.

Lass may shine the kettle
And keep a clean floor,
But if flower fingers beckon
With May upon the moor,
She will steal softly
Out from the door.

She'll see fairies gather
In twilight amethyst,
Brushing through the young leaves
Where lovers keep their tryst,
Or hiding in the hollows
With silver-footed mist.

And I've seen a wood sprite
In a child's white face,
Prisoner in a city wall
When April blows apace,
Wistful for a singing tree
And a fairy place.

IN *The Haverfordian* appears a poem by a freshman who should go far:

EXALTATION

BY H. J. NICHOL

If I were a star, from me
Your exalted beauty unfurled,
With the swift blue silence of light should flame
In the sky of another world.

But from me there can only be,
Though the cry in the soul is strong,
The holy silence of light replaced
With the grating beauty of song.

But still I must cry your praise
That your beauty come not too late
To the dark shores of other souls,
In the listening night where they wait.

FOR pure poetry, who can beat this disreputable Frenchman of the 'nineties? From *The Saturday Review* (London):

SERENADE

[*From the French of Paul Verlaine.*]

BY F. E.

The shepherd's star burns dim,
Sinks in the night.
The pilot fumbles for his light.

Now is the time for him,
Dark skies above,
Whose hand seeks out for love.

Sir Atys tunes his strings,
His eyes to Chloris speak
Of favours he would seek.

The Abbé now to Eglé brings
An absolution, all in vain.
The viscount gives his hasty heart the rein.

While the sad moon is up, and streams
Down on the boat which glides and gleams
Upon a sea of dreams.

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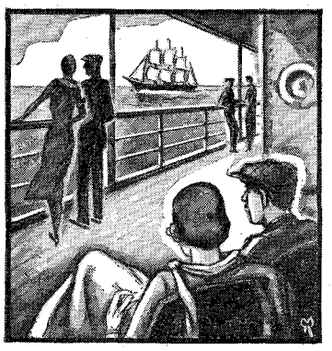

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BALTIMORE	HOUSTON	READING
BIRMINGHAM	HUNTINGTON, W. VA.	RICHMOND
BOSTON	INDIANAPOLIS	ROCHESTER
BUFFALO	JACKSON, MISS.	ST. LOUIS
CANTON	KALAMAZOO	ST. PAUL
CHICAGO	KANSAS CITY	SAN ANTONIO
CINCINNATI	LOS ANGELES	SAN FRANCISCO
CLEVELAND	LOUISVILLE	SEATTLE
COLUMBUS	MEMPHIS	TAMPA
DALLAS	MIAMI	TOLEDO
DAVENPORT	MILWAUKEE	TULSA
DAYTON	MINNEAPOLIS	WACO
DENVER	NEW ORLEANS	WASHINGTON
DETROIT	NEW YORK	WHEELING
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

The World on a Saving Spree

THE whole world is saving, and while that may be retarding consumption a little at present, it means, according to *The Business Week*, that the funds are being accumulated, which as confidence returns, will go into the security markets, into building, and into general buying everywhere.

Strange to say, money was saved more rapidly throughout the world in 1930 than in 1929, despite the slump, and the evidence now shows, we are told, "that when confidence is restored there will be a larger volume of small-investment money available to industry."

Summarizing the savings statistics shown in a table reproduced on this page, *The Business Week* continues:

The incomplete totals available on twenty-two countries add up to $17,632 millions, a rise of $1,350.2 millions since the first of the year, with two or more additional months to go into the record of every country except the United States.

This increase contrasts with comparable gains of $1,094.1 millions in 1929 and $1,511.9 millions in 1928, making the rate of growth 8.2 per cent. for the period covered in 1930, against 7.2 per cent. for the whole of 1929.

The only available representative American figure for 1930 is that on New York State—$4,732 millions at the year-end, larger than the total for any nation except ours.

Savings deposits for the whole United States are somewhere above $28 billions, but the only exact figures are as of June 30.

Savings show an increase in eighteen of the twenty-two countries. In the United States (as represented by the record for New York State), the United Kingdom, Denmark, Holland, and Austria the rate of growth exceeded that of the previous year, with two or more months still to go on each of the European records. Final 1930 figures should show that several other nations have surpassed the 1929 rate of growth.

The larger Powers all show encouraging figures. October 31 totals were ahead of those of the first of the year by 2.7 per cent. in the United Kingdom, 2.2 per cent. in France, 5.3 per cent. in Italy, 10.4 per cent. in Japan, 13 per cent. in Germany, and 7.7 per cent. in New York—where the rate is probably greater than that for the rest of the country.

What does all this mean? Well—

This world-wide growth of savings repeats the familiar lesson that people are more inclined to save when depression and uncertainty impress them with the value of building up a reserve; that such a period breeds a timidity that combines with lack of means to curtail spending; that under such conditions, safety attracts money above all other considerations, inevitably retarding business development.

While most of the funds in every country will remain in savings deposits as a bulwark against emergency, returning confidence will bring out a considerable part of them.

Some of these withdrawals will go for necessities, the purchase of which has been delayed. The luxury and semi-luxury business will get a share.

Some will go into investments of a more varied character than savings institutions are permitted to indulge in. This will aid the securities markets generally.

NOTING that at least as far as New York State is concerned, the growth of savings deposits has continued through January of this year, the New York *Journal of Commerce* suggests that the savings-bank of today may be exercising a new function:

Savings institutions are at present a means of taking care of funds that are in process of transition to an investment basis.

They have been retired from active service as the basis of the drawing accounts of individuals, but they have not yet been definitely destined for a specified position in the financial structure.

The savings-bank itself may temporarily give them such a place, but it will be only temporarily.

Before long they will be withdrawn and will be applied to the purchase of such securities as their owners believe likely to afford a safe and profitable placement for them.

Growth of Savings in 22 Countries

Country	Dollar Value at Par of Exchange 000,000 Omitted				Percentage Change During		
	Oct. 31, 1930	*Dec. 31, 1929*	*Dec. 31, 1928*	*Dec. 31, 1927*	*1930¶*	*1929*	*1928*
South Africa	$33.0	$32.6	$32.1	$31.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	+ 3.2
Germany	2,430.5	2,150.3	1,671.1	1,154.1	+13.0	+28.6	+44.7
Austria	143.3	121.2	109.4	85.1	+18.2	+10.7	+28.5
Belgium	983.2	755.1	579.6	485.3	+30.2	+30.2	+19.4
Canada	1,445*	1,460	1,549	1,475	— 1.1	— 5.8	+ 5.8
Chile	33.2	33.9	29.4	23.2	— 2.1	+15.3	+26.7
Denmark	571.6	545.9	546.9	533.0	+ 4.7	— 0.2	+ 2.6
United States[2]	4,732§	4,392	4,406	4,166	+ 7.7	— 0.4	+ 5.7
Finland	112.5	112.7	105.8	89.2	— 0.2	+ 6.5	+18.6
France	542.2†	444.2	345.4	253.6	+22.0	+28.6	+36.1
Hungary	12.4*	9.6	7.1	4.7	+29.1	+35.3	+51.0
Italy	645.1*	612.6	563.1	528.1	+ 5.3	+ 8.7	+ 6.6
Japan	1,910.7*	1,730.7	1,487.5	1,265.6	+10.4	+16.3	+17.5
Norway	475.1	509.4	630.3	649.3	— 6.8	—19.2	— 3.0
Holland[1]	145.1*	137.8	137.0	132.2	+ 5.2	+ 0.5	+ 3.6
Poland	26.0	19.4	13.7	7.5	+34.0	+41.6	+82.6
United Kingdom	2,010.3	1,956.3	1,952.4	1,900.3	+ 2.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
Sweden	87.6	73.1	56.7	55.2	+19.8	+22.4	+ 8.1
Switzerland	372.6	350.6	328.4	312.4	+ 6.2	+ 6.7	+ 5.1
Czechoslovakia	559.8*	538.9	460.3	421.4	+ 3.8	+17	+ 9.2
Jugoslavia	3.3	1.8	.6	.4	+83.4	+200	+50
Russia[3]	358.4‡	294.6	176.8	104.0	+21.6	+66.6	+70
Total	17,632.9	16,282.7	15,188.6	13,676.7	+ 8.2	+ 7.2	+11

*Sept. 30 †July 31 ‡August 31 §Dec. 31, preliminary ¶To date specified
[1] Postal savings only [2] New York State only [3] Exchange rate purely nominal

From *The Business Week*

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THE ENGLISH MEASURE WEALTH IN TERMS OF INCOME

AN EXPERIENCED VIEWPOINT OF TIMELY SIGNIFICANCE

• INCOME...rather than capital... measures a man's wealth in England. When he is "worth five thousand," the Englishman refers to his annual income and not to his principal... though obviously his principal would represent a much larger sum.

This point of view reflects the long experience of the English in financial matters. It is an impressive recognition of the fundamental aim of investment. The true investor seeks well-secured income, rather than uncertain profits from questionable assets. He is reconciled to the fact that regular income, consistently added to his capital, is the most dependable road to financial security.

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"Don'ts" and "Do's" for Slump Fighters

IF business men don't know what to do about the present reaction, it isn't for the lack of advice.

Some of the advice is positive, some is negative. Of the latter type is the recent brief statement of ten commandments for business men by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. The Klein decalog was given out in a radio address, reported as follows by the Associated Press:

Don't blame the depression for everything which has marred the tranquillity of the economic scene.

Don't compare peaks with slumps.

Don't fall into the fallacy of expecting the wage-earner to bear the brunt of readjustment. Talk of drastic slashes in American living standards borders closely on lunacy.

Don't cut loose from associated activities in business.

Don't ignore the amazing power of the new technology.

Don't cut marketing research.

Don't overlook the stabilizing value of foreign markets.

Don't fall into the perils of the mass production mania. Quantity operations are by no means assurance of quantity profits.

Don't overlook the perils of obsolete equipment.

Don't be stampeded by unfounded rumors.

NOW we may compare this with a set of "do's." The Sherman Corporation, business engineers, recently sent out a questionnaire to 2,304 business leaders asking for suggestions on "definite things that can and should be done in order to bring back prosperity." These are the suggestions, as arranged in order of popularity on the financial page of the New York *Evening Post:*

1280 Change liquor laws.
1142 Reduce taxes.
1117 Push public works.
1028 Revise sales plans.
1027 Reduce costs.
1025 Develop new products.
993 Amend antitrust laws.
987 Adjust the tariff.
983 Reduce competition through trade associations.
982 More liberal buying.
872 Intensified management.
857 Improve manufacturing procedures.
826 Lower retail prices.
642 Shorten hours of labor.
612 Easier commercial loans.
566 Lessen competition by mergers.
511 More advertising.
511 Curtail production.
425 Lower wages.
373 Adjust gold reserves.

AMONG remarks made by those answering this questionnaire, the financial editor of *The Evening Post* quotes the following as typical:

"Distribution machinery is unwieldy and ill-adapted."

"Consumption has not kept pace with production and we must find ways and means of reaching more of a balance."

"Chain stores have handled a larger tonnage in 1930 with number of stores substantially unchanged, because the straight line between producer and consumer which chain distribution follows, is economically sound."

"Manufacturers have been, by and large, poor merchandisers."

"Distribution—the new era for scientific exploitation."

Net Losses in Bank Failures

WHEN we hear about a thousand and more bank failures in 1930, and 6,000 failures in ten years, "involving $2,250,000,000 of deposits," it seems worse than it really is, points out Joseph Stagg Lawrence in *The American Bankers Association Journal.*

The whole trouble, according to Mr. Lawrence, is in that word "involved." "To those who know nothing of the liquidation of failed banks, the sum conveys the impression of losses to depositors." The phrase, quoted from an official report, "did not establish the distinction between deposits involved and deposits lost in bank failures," and "the man in the street is not aware that such a distinction exists."

If $800,000,000 in deposits, according to Mr. Lawrence's estimate, was involved in the 1930 bank failures throughout the country, it must be borne in mind that this includes three large banks, two in New York and one in Philadelphia, which account for almost half the total sum. It seems reasonably certain to this writer that—

At least two of these institutions will be reorganized, and that the third might be able to pay 100 cents on the dollar.

This would immediately cut the horrendous aggregate in half.

A study of national bank failures and subsequent liquidation since the Civil War reveals the fact that depositors on the average recover about ninety cents on the dollar!

There is no intention here to mitigate the seriousness of bank suspension and failure, even if the depositor does manage to salvage the greater part of his claim from the wreckage. To a client who has counted his deposit as so much liquid cash available to his draft, the announcement that the bank has deferred payment is calamitous. It immediately freezes his own business, not to mention any progressive commitments which he may have made, and causes him grave embarrassment.

Nevertheless, it is an inconvenience rather than a loss.

In many cases he can borrow against his certificate of deposit, and eventually the bank thaws out its assets to pay back the greater part of his claim.

The consequences of ordinary commercial failure present a striking contrast, continues Mr. Lawrence:

Sixty per cent. of these suspend without any assets whatsoever. The expenses of administration absorb the assets of a large part of the remainder.

By the time the average creditor of the commercial bankrupt takes stock he finds that his dollar claim against the debtor has shrunk to 8¼ cents.

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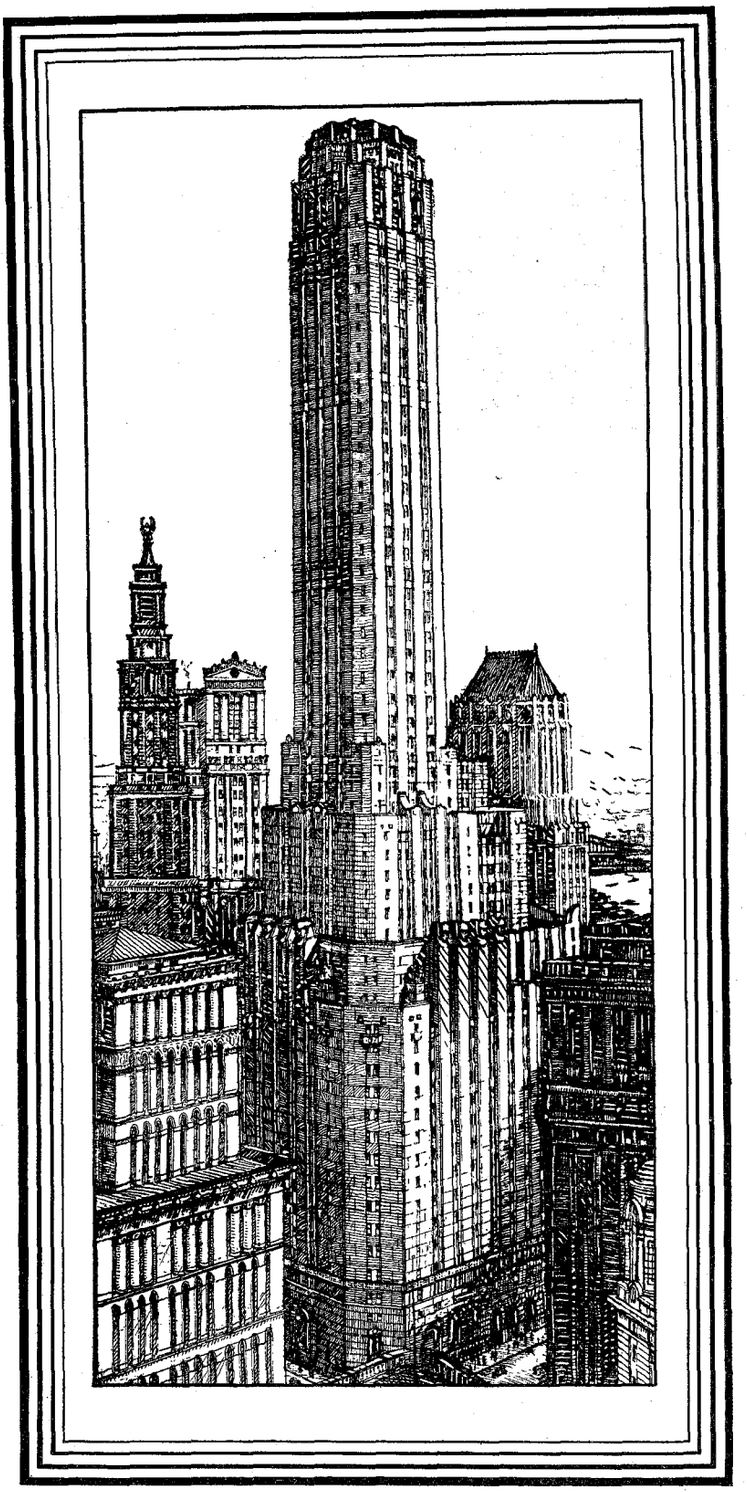

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The New Type of Top-Notcher

WITH the idea of trying to find out what type of man under present business is coming to the top, B. C. Forbes in his *Forbes Magazine* has been analyzing the large executive positions which have been filled during the last twelve months. And he comes to these interesting conclusions about the kind of man being chosen to-day to head large enterprises:

1. More often than not top-notch positions in large organizations are filled by promotion from within.
2. Important presidencies, contrary to the popular American notion, are rarely filled by very young men.
3. It is becoming less and less usual for a tremendously responsible position to be awarded to a man of meager education.
4. A majority of chief executiveships have lately gone to men noted for their ability to make friends and to inspire loyalty.
5. Instances of sons following in their eminent fathers' footsteps are becoming more numerous in this country.
6. Almost invariably the biggest offices now are won by men who have risen from the ranks by intense application.
7. Very seldom are colossal enterprises directed by men born in our largest cities.
8. Whereas it used to be common for foreign-born citizens to reach the highest rungs of the financial, industrial and business ladders, such eminence to-day is, with a few notable exceptions, earned by native-born Americans.
9. The records show that youths who earned distinction at college stand far more chance than students who did indifferently at college to attain the summits of business success.
10. Another interesting fact is that special training—in law or engineering or accounting, etc.—frequently helps a man to qualify as a chief executive.

What to Do with Rights

PEOPLE owning stocks sometimes find themselves in possession of "rights" giving them certain privileges in connection with the issue of new shares. Often they wonder just what they should do to take advantage of their special position. For their benefit the cashier's section of the New York Stock Exchange through its organ, *The Cashier*, offers this advice, and the New York *Times* reprints it:

A stockholder who receives a valuable subscription privilege may make use of it in any one of the following ways:

1. He may actually purchase his share of the new issue at the special price.
2. He may sell his "right" in the open market.
3. He may sell "short," that is, without making delivery—an amount of stock equal to that which he may obtain at the special price under his subscription privilege.

The first method is desirable if the stockholder happens to be in a position to buy of this particular stock at the time the privilege takes effect. As most people keep their money invested very closely, it is probable that most stockholders do not make use of their privilege in this manner.

The second method is the simplest, and probably the one that is most used. For

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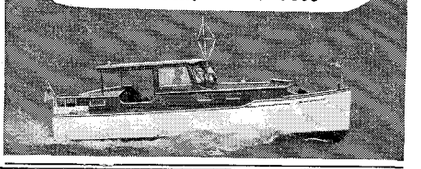

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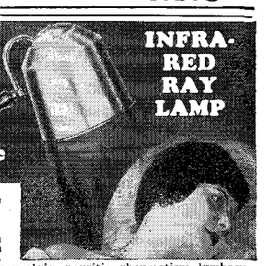

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this very reason it usually involves more or less sacrifice. Very seldom has it happened that the market quotations for a "right" equal the theoretical value of the "right."

There is likely to be a strong pressure to make sales on the part of numerous stockholders, with a limited demand, which naturally makes a price that is favorable to the purchaser rather than to the seller.

For this reason many stockholders of considerable means prefer the third method. By selling "short" they take advantage of the optimistic feeling which is likely to maintain the price of the stock nearly up to its former level during the period immediately after the subscription privilege is announced, tho the theoretical value of the stock may have considerably decreased. The stockholder who sells "short" under these conditions is taking very little risk, inasmuch as he is certain to be able to make deliveries when the subscription privilege takes effect, and is usually able to sell under the most favorable conditions.

Preaching National Brands to Chain Stores

REPRESENTATIVES of chain stores listened to some sharp admonitions on the desirability of pushing nationally advertised brands of food, so the papers report, in the course of a San Francisco convention a few days ago. Mr. H. H. Lestico, a Los Angeles merchandiser and publisher, was addressing the annual convention of the Western States Chain Grocers Association. The gist of his argument was that chain stores can make more money by pushing nationally advertised brands at their regular prices, than by trying to substitute private brands at low prices. To quote a few of Mr. Lestico's vigorous remarks along this line:

Why slow down the speed of merchandise already sold by making an extended and expensive effort to try and sell something that the public does not want?

The place for private labels is on that very large percentage of your merchandise, not in direct competition with national brands. Public preference is already so strongly established on these leading sellers, that it can not be exceeded without a laid-down cost greater than you are now paying for known merchandise. With $1.45 quoted against $1.65, you have a false profit when it costs 20 cents a dozen to equal the same rate of sale, and 20 cents more to keep it going.

Newspaper and magazine advertising working as a sales power-house has saturated the consumer mind with a preference for certain brands that will not be denied.

There are some 150 nationally advertised lines in food, and these form the backbone of the grocery business as far as the consumer is concerned. The values of these national brands have been taught to the people of America for the last twenty to one hundred years, through the intelligent expenditure of hundreds of millions in sound and solid advertising. The truth of this advertising has been proved billions of times through repeated purchase and satisfactory use.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S PATENT OFFICE)

Might Forget to Forget. — ABSENT-MINDED PROFESSOR'S WIFE—"Wait, John. Are you sure you've forgotten everything?"—*Purple Parrot.*

Knows His Chickens.—A red-haired boy applied for a job in a butcher shop. "How much will you give me?"

"Three dollars a week; but what can you do to make yourself useful around a butcher shop?"

"Anything."

"Well, be specific. Can you dress a chicken?"

"Not on $3 a week," said the boy.—*New York Watchman-Examiner.*

Naval Conference.—The small, nervous husband was having an unpleasant interview with the large, muscular cook, whom he was reprimanding on account of her numerous breakages.

"Look 'ere," said she, "you can't frighten me—I'm a 'dreadnought,' that's what I am!"

"Well," replied the other, looking at the heap of broken china. "I would rather say—er—that you are a destroyer!"—*Bystander.*

Dash of Tabasco.—The suburban husband was about to leave his home for the station when his wife detained him.

"John," she said, "I wish you'd go out to the kitchen and give Bridget a good talking to before you go to business."

"How's that?" he asked. "I thought you were very satisfied with her."

"So I am, dear," replied his wife; "but she's beating some carpets for me this morning, and she does it better when she's angry."—*Answers.*

Well-Known Firms.—It was Sunday morning in a men's class in a famous Presbyterian church school.

"Will you please tell me," said a member to the teacher, "how far in actual miles Dan is from Beersheba? All my life I have heard the familiar phrase 'from Dan to Beersheba,' but I have never known the distance."

Before the answer could be given, another member arose in the back of the room, and inquired:

"Do I understand that Dan and Beersheba are the names of places?"

"Yes."

"That is one on me. I always thought they were husband and wife, like Sodom and Gomorrah."—*The Churchman.*

Like the Jail Editor.—Have you heard of the "Whipping Boy," who, according to rumor, has a regular job in a fashionable Fifth Avenue shop? It is to appear before the manager when a customer comes with a complaint to which there is no satisfactory answer, to be roundly abused for his stupid error, to offer a lame excuse, and then to be fired.

He gets on his hat and coat, crosses the street for a soda or a cup of coffee, and returns for another dose, and as many more as are necessary to satisfy the complainants and maintain the reputation of the shop.

Could some such scapegoat find a place on the staff of a parish?—*The Churchman.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Heap Big Chief.—

HOOVER EATS TURKEY,
LAYS CORNER-STONE

—*Dallas News.*

Ham and—

J. A. HAM
EGGS AND BUTTER

—*Sign in front of a Louisville store as reported by a Spice of Life scout.*

Latest Beauty Treatment.—Q.—What will take the wrinkles out of a diplomat?

A.—By moistening and allowing to dry under tension, as clamped in a frame. This will apply regardless of the material, whether it be genuine sheep-skin or vegetable parchment.—*Bridgeport Times-Star.*

Moving Tale.—Mrs. E—— is moving her furniture from the Austin Clark property, known as the Pond Place, which she has rented for the past few years to the Pond Place, which she has rented for the past few years to the Perkins place, which she has rented for the past gewyears to the Perkins place in Lyme Street, Kilch she purchased last spring.—*New Haven Register.*

Snappy Comeback.—Notice: From this date, I will not be responsible for any debts or obligations made by my wife.

G.A.F——.

———

Notice—I have not purchased anything for cash or credit since I became Mrs. G. A. F——.

Mrs. G.A.F——.

—*Huntsville (Ala.) paper.*

The Hand of Fate.—

SLEEPER—To George and Mildred Colton Sleeper, January 13, in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, daughter, Mary Louise.

PULLMAN—To James C. And Anna Jane McNamara Pullman, January 13, in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, son, James Carlton.—*Utica Daily Press.*

Mrs. Nettie Smoke of Iowa City, Iowa, announces the marriage of her daughter Margaret Adele, to David Fuller Ash.—*Columbia (Mo.) Student.*

It's All Clear Now.—"Slip-Hunters"—those newspaper readers who derive fiendish glee out of typographical errors, commonly called "Slips that pass in the night"—must have gotten a real "kick" out of a "Lost and Found" ad in the classified columns of yesterday morning's *Press-Democrat*, reading as follows:

"Lost—Wed. night on 4th st., black fur-lined man's glove. Phone, etc."

This particular "slip," however, doesn't happen to come under the head of typographical errors, being rather an assembly of words hastily and awkwardly thrown together in a sort of linguistic goulash, and giving the impression that the man who lost the glove was "black," and that he was also "fur-lined."

For the benefit of our "slip-hunting" friends, it is explained that the glove was black and fur-lined—not the man. So there!—*Santa Rosa (Calif.) Republican.*

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Effective weight control diets, acid and bland diets, laxative and blood-building diets, and diets used in the correction of various chronic maladies.
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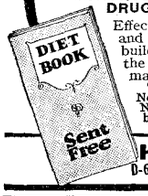

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

analgesic, analgetic.—"R. I. K.," San Francisco, Calif.—These terms mean the same thing, the form *analgesic* being a variant form of *analgetic*. The latter, being formed on the analogy of *anesthetic*, is preferred. It is derived from the Greek ***analgēsia***, painlessness, from *an-* priv plus *algos*, pain, plus the suffix *-ic*, pertaining to or like.

It is pronounced *an"al-jet'ik—a's* as in *at*, *e* as in *get*, and *i* as in *habit*. The variant form *analgesic* is pronounced *an"al-jī'sic—a's* as in *at*, first *i* as in *police*, and final *i* as in *habit*. The French word *analgesique* is pronounced *analzē'zik—a's* as in *art* first *z* as *zh* in *azure*, *e* as in *they*, second *z* as in *zany*, and *i* as in *police*.

cement.—"E. L. E.," Scarsdale, N. Y.—Now the noun and verb are both pronounced in the same way. Formerly a distinction was made in which *cem'ent* was the pronunciation of the noun, and *ce-ment'* that of the verb. Current dictionaries indicate the same pronunciation for both —with the stress on the ultimate syllable.

feel, feeling.—"P. W.," West Hartford, Conn.—*Feel* as a noun, as cold produces a disagreeable *feel*, is good English, for it designates a sensation of touch. *Feel*, designating the quality of a thing that is perceived by the touch, as fur has a soft *feel*, seems to be a parallel of your example—"The mixture has an oily *feel*."

The use of *feeling* for *feel* is recognized also, as the following will show: "*Feeling*. The sense of touch or immediate contact, as aroused by stimulating any area of the skin, whether as restricted to sensation, or as applied to the fact or the power of noting the qualities of the objects arousing the sensations, as the *feeling* of hardness, the *feeling* of glassy or metallic surface." Therefore, either word can be used.

(1) gamble; (2) investment; (3) speculation.—"M. E. J.," Interior, S. Dak.—(1) To *gamble* is to risk money or other possessions on an event, chance, or contingency. A man who pretends to buy or sell and depends upon chance variations in prices for his profit, may be said to gamble in whatever he is dealing.

(2) The man who *invests*, lays out his capital in the purchase of property, especially for permanent use, as opposed to *speculation*. An *investment* is for the purpose of profit by production, and so we *invest* money or capital to get returns in thousands in the same manner that merchants and manufacturers must invest their money in tens of thousands if they expect returns in hundreds of thousands. We *invest* money in industries and inventions, in agricultural produce, and commercial development generally.

(3) We *speculate* in stocks and bonds that promise high return for our investment, and, therefore, a *speculation* is a more or less risky *investment* of money in the expectation of considerable gain; or we speculate in any business or commercial transaction in which we use our money to buy commodities and hold them hoping for a rise in price. When a *speculator* wishes to control the market, he buys all that he can of the commodity he wishes to control, and so forces the price up to those who need that commodity.

ignition.—"F. H.," Huntsville, Ala.—The second *i* in *ignition* should be given the short sound, and the syllable pronounced as if it were written *nish*, the accent being placed upon that syllable—*ig-nish'on*.

judgment, judgement.—"F. W. C.," Barnes, Kan.—The word *judgment* is spelled without the "e" in American dictionaries as well as in some early English ones. The form with the "e," based upon the parent word *judge*, was first used in the language in the Rolls of Robert of Gloucester, an English chronicler, who dates from 1236.

With the advent of the Stuarts to the throne of England, the form *judgment* came into use, and is to be found in works issued in 1652, 1672, and later. It is a form that was used in Ireland as well as Scotland, for we find it in Sullivan (1794) and in Sir Walter Scott (1824), etc. In the United States, we have William Penn as the first to use *judgment*. In law, we find that Blackstone spelled the word without the medial "e," and that from Cowell's time (1672) to our own, lawyers and writers on law have been using the form *judgment*. The French word is *jugement;* the Late Latin term is *judicamentum*.

lapin.—"M. B.," Chattanooga, Tenn.—This word is the French word for "rabbit," and it is pronounced *lap" an'* with a nasal *an* as the last syllable, in which the *a* has the sound of *a* in *at*.

optimal, optimum.—"N. H. K.," Lynchburg, Va.—*Optimum* is a biological term which means "the amount of heat, light, food, moisture, etc., favorable for growth or reproduction." The word is used also as an adjective, and as such means practically the same as *optimal*, "best or most favorable"; so we speak of an *optimal* temperature, or of an *optimum* temperature.

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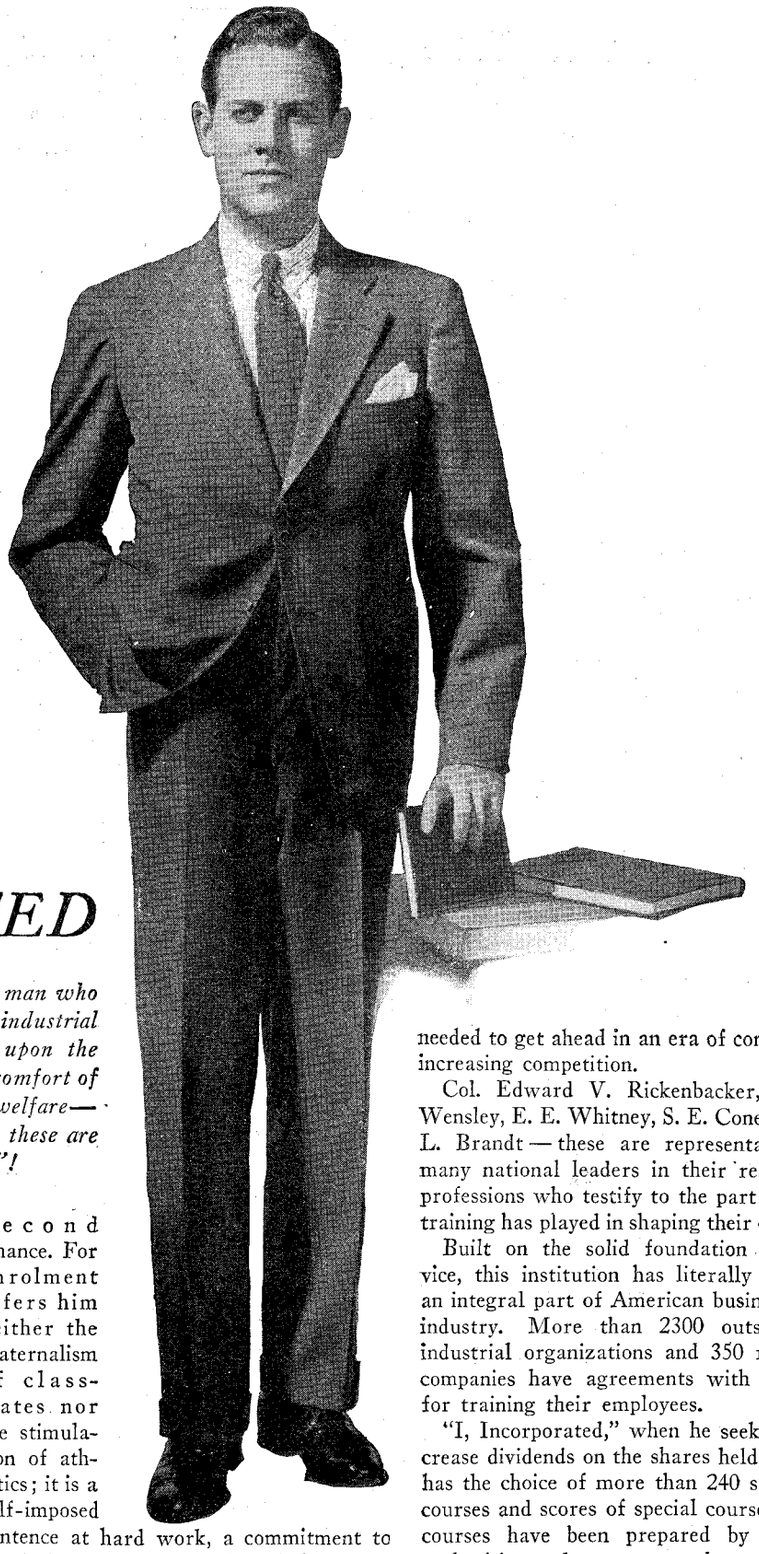

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